

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. V.—No. 117.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1863.

[Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.]

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			July 30
Kanagawa			" 26
Nagasaki			" 26
CHINA—			
Peking			" 14
Tien-tsin			" 16
Hankow			" 28
Shanghai	June 10	July 25	Aug. 4
Poo-Chow-Foo			" 7
Amoy			" 7
Swatow			" 12
Hong Kong	" 26	Aug. 5	" 12
Canton			" 12
Macao			" 12
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	July 25	" 4
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			July 30
Saigon			" 21
SIAM—			
Bankok			" 21
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Aug. 8
Sarawak			" 15
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	July 10	Aug. 9	" 21
Penang	" "	" 7	" 23
Ceylon—			
Colombo			" 23
Galle			" 23

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per Massilia, arrived Sept. 24.—From Shanghai: Mr. Wade, Mrs. Davies, two children, and servant.—From Hong Kong: Don B. Montego, Mr. Whittall and servant, Mr. Neilson. To Southampton, per Ripon, expected to arrive Sept. 30.—From Hong Kong: Mrs. Arnould, infant, and native servant, Dr. Robinson, Lieut. Coxon, Messrs. Butler, Pinder, and Fabricius. From Singapore: Mr. Pearce, Capt. Henderson. From Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and infant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

By last mail, per Poonah, from Southampton 20th inst.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Jack, Paymaster Jno. Hill, R.N., Captain Thomsett, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Boesing, W. Fraetage, M. Galbraith, M. Mulford, W. Digby and wife, T. Ives. To Shanghai: R. Tanack. To Singapore: J. Marshall, R. Allen, Mr. d'Almeida's Chinese boy. To Calcutta: Mr. and Miss Watkins, Captain J. R. Currie, Mrs. Wells, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. Gordon Robb and infant, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Major and Mrs. James, Miss Hutin, Miss Doran, Mr. B. Wilson, Mr. R. Robertson and friend, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Miss Murdoch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drummond and European servant, Mr. H. C. Cutcliffe, Mr. F. Birch, Sergeant-Major J. Naismith, Captain and Mrs. Foster, and two infants, Mr. R. C. Noble, Mrs. Thompson, Assistant-surgeon Collison, Mr. C. F. Inskip, Mr. W. Beddingfield, Mr. M. H. Mrs. and Miss Foster, Mr. Boys, Mr. Warren, Mr. W. T. Church, Mr. J. A. K. Martin, Mr. F. W. Baker, Mrs. Keen and daughter and three sons, Mr. Crosthwaite, Captain Fowler's man servant, T. Brown, G. J. Sprent, T. Toda, Mr. C. G. Turner, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, J. Richards, J. Lucas, W. Carr and brother, Mr. Whiffin, W. Watt, Mr. Weighall, Mr. J. P. Ward. To Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Burton and child, Mr. F. W. Dittus, Major and Mrs. Barber, Mr. C. J. Cross-thwaite, Lieut. Iago, Mr. Brooks' servant. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ronald and Mr. H. Kindersley. To Alexandria: W. H. Ewens, Mrs. Hamid Bay and daughter, Mrs. Pratt and child. To Suez: H. Gybon, G. Fletcher, A. Wells, A. Hutton. From Marseilles, per Enxine, to leave 28th inst.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Remé, Mr. W. Lamond.—To Calcutta: Mr. F. O. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sable, Mr. and Mrs. F. Woodhouse, infant, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, Major Sibley, Capt. Wm. Wemyss, Capt. H. Oldfield, Major C. W. Miles, Mr. Shearn, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Dr. Tucker, Miss Sandeman, Mr. F. G. Ferguson.—To Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Benington, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Irvine, Miss Acton, Miss Street.—To Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Allen, child, and servant, Miss Allen and lady friend, Mr. J. B. Anderson, Mr. Salamon, Mr. C. Gill, Mr. R. Hobson, Mr. E. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haselden, two Misses Jeffrey and governess.—From Suez.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Probst, Mr. and Mrs. Bolsted.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.—To Calcutta: Mr. A. Beul, Mr. and Mrs. Caridia, Col. Holt, Mr. H. Toby Prinsep.—To Madras: Mr. Kelsal, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks. Per P. and O. steamer Ellora, Sept. 27, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. Atwell Coxon, Mr. H. Rubery. Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 4, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Duncanson, Mr. Hancock, Mr. T. Pothwell.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. Frater, Mr. J. Troupe.—To Singapore: Mr. H. G. Kennedy. Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 5, from Marseilles via Bombay.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. K. Davis.—To Singapore: Mr. Webster.

Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 13, from Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Bik, two infants, female servant. Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 13, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. Hubbard.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Sitwell, Mr. Anderson.—To Penang: Mr. Bodyk. Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 20, from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. R. Swinboe. Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 20, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Walter Gillespie, infant, and two children. From Marseilles, Oct. 28.—To Shanghai: Mr. A. K. McDonnell, Mr. Crawford Kerr.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Wadman, Mr. Bryana.—To Singapore: Mr. Callaghan.—From Gibraltar. To Hong Kong: Mr. P. Toledo, Mr. H. Merry, T. Colom.—From Suez.—To Hong Kong: Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson, Mr. A. Robinson. Per P. and O. steamer, Oct. 27, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. W. Lang. Per P. and O. steamer, 5th Nov., from Marseilles.—To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jarvie, Mr. Barton.—To Singapore: Mr. J. M. Webster. Per P. and O. steamer, 4th November, from Southampton.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatch.—From Marseilles, 12th Nov.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Young, Mr. A. Campbell. Per P. and O. steamer, Nov. 20, from Southampton.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Forrester, Mr. Harvey.—To Penang: Mr. J. F. Stewart. Per P. and O. steamer, 28th Nov., from Marseilles.—To Singapore: Messrs. C. R. Bigg and J. Fraser, Mr. J. Guthrie.

Per French mail steamer Peluse, from Marseilles, on the 19th inst.—For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Dufrane, Miss Crawford, Mr. and Miss Veige.—For Hong Kong: Miss Bonnat and Mr. Johnson.—For Shanghai: Messrs. Bryne and Hume.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The Dutch man-of-war *Medusa* left Nagasaki July 9th, bound for Yokohama, the route chosen being by the inland sea. Near the entrance to the Bay of Nagasaki the French ship *Keinchang*, on mail service under the command of Captain Lafont, came on board the *Medusa* with Dutch despatches, giving also his report for the admiral commanding the naval division in China. He informed the commander of the *Medusa* that the batteries in the Straits of Simonoseki and two European-built ships, having the Japanese flag, had the audacity to open fire against his steamer upon which was hoisted the French flag. The commander of the *Medusa*, before leaving, had taken a Japanese pilot from the Governor of Nagasaki, and he started immediately with all sails and steam in the direction of the Straits, where she arrived on July 11th at seven o'clock in the morning. On the *Medusa* coming in sight two cannon shot were fired from a battery, and afterwards eight others from a brig-of-war. As these balls did no damage, the Dutch commandant was inclined to believe they merely signalled the arrival of a foreign ship. Still, the decks were cleared for action, and the batteries on both sides were charged and manned, the men being in readiness to fire at the first undoubted hostile demonstration. It was not believed on board that the Japanese would have the audacity to commit the least hostilities, when suddenly a battery of eight guns (32) and those of two ships anchored before the town, having a flag blue and white (that of the Prince of Nangato) at her fore-royal-mast head, but no flag at the peak, opened fire of shell and ball, of which the direction was fortunately a little too high, or we should have had a perfect rain of iron. At this time we had arrived into the cross-fire of all the land batteries. All our pieces on the port side answered immediately, and owing to the short distance (only two or three cables at most), all the balls and shells (of 20 c.) carried admirably on the great land battery, and two of our balls made considerable damage on the battery of one of the ships. The order was given to advance as gently as possible, in order to give time to work the pieces well on the port side. The *Medusa* could not approach the ships sufficiently near to sink them, there being a bank of sand between and the water being shallow. Exposed to so sharp a cross-fire from four batteries,

the *Medusa* was hulled by their twenty-four shots and received two shells (16 c.), which burst after having passed by the first board. Three men fell horribly mutilated by the same shot. The balls ignited the bulwarks and the engine-room, and many men were called off to extinguish the flames. The fire of the enemy presently slackened, but four men had already fallen in the affray. It was now seen that the balls from the *Medusa* had seriously damaged the Japanese cannon and gun-carriages. The *Medusa* now advanced slowly on her course through the Strait, firing shells and ball. On her course, she was exposed successively to five other batteries of pieces of large calibre, the correct firing of which caused the commandant to apprehend damage to the boilers, machinery, and rudder, in which case the corvette must have been sunk in a passage so narrow and difficult. Passing the ninth battery, which like the other was concealed behind the trees or protected by the rocks, the *Medusa* came into the Inland Sea, one hour and a half having elapsed in passing the Straits where she had to support a continual fire of balls and of shells of 20 centim. In addition to the four men killed, five were wounded in the head by pieces of shell. Of 31 shots which struck the *Medusa*, 17 were balls of 24 and shells of 16 c. passed by the one board; of these projectiles three had exploded, one in the battery, another in the engineers' room, a third on the deck; whilst the others passed through the long boat, the cutter, the funnel, and many other places on deck where his Majesty's Consul-general, Mr. E. S. Benson, was nearly killed by the same ball that killed a chief gunner, and at the same time the commandant and a midshipman were slightly wounded by splinters. All the officers in the batteries and on the deck of the *Medusa*, at their respective places, directed the fire with perfect calmness, and considering that for the most part the seamen were for the first time called upon to vindicate the honour of their flag, the briskness with which their fire was maintained, together with its accuracy, notwithstanding the constant shifting of the guns, reflect creditably on the discipline of the vessel.

The following is the information received relative to the attack of the United States steamer *Wyoming* on the forts of the Prince of Choseu, in the Straits of Simonoseki, in revenge for the attack on the American steamer *Pembroke* by the steamer *Lancefield* and the brig *Lanrick*, purchased last year by the Prince, and which had taken up a position on the northern shore of the province of Nagato. The *Wyoming* got under weigh at Yokohama on July 13th, and at once proceeded to the scene of the outrage, entering the Bungo Channel on July 15, and anchored at the island of Hine Sima. On July 16 the vessel proceeded towards the Straits of Simonoseki, the western entrance of the Inland Sea.

On nearing the Straits a signal gun was fired from a masked battery on the northern shore, which was repeated by two others to the westward towards Simonoseki. Rounding the point on the southern side of the entrance, a barque, brig, and steamer were discovered lying at anchor close to the north shore; the steamer and the brig were immediately made out to be the *Lancefield* and *Lanrick*, the barque's name was unknown. All the vessels were flying the Japanese flag at the peak, and the private colours of the Prince of Nagato at the main. The *Wyoming* now steered directly for the vessels, when a battery of three guns on the northern shore, about fifty feet above the level of the sea, opened fire, cutting up the rigging between the main and the mizen mast. The commandant then had the American flag run up, and the *Wyoming*, still steaming on, was fired on by a battery of four guns to which it replied with a broadside. The *Wyoming* was now rapidly approaching the vessels; the barque was close in shore; about fifty yards outside of her, and one length ahead, lay the brig; another length ahead, and fifty yards outside the brig, was the steamer. The main channel was outside of all these vessels. Captain McDougal gave orders to run the *Wyoming* between the steamer and the brig. As the *Wyoming* got abreast of the barque, she opened a broadside fire from three guns; in less than two minutes she was abreast of the brig, and received her fire from four brass 32-pounders. The Japanese steamer was on the port side, her guns, like the others, being trained on the channel, she fired a few swivels and small arms only. In passing, the *Wyoming* fired all the guns on both sides, hulling both the brig and steamer. Keeping close round the bows of the steamer, the *Wyoming* stood over toward the southern shore, receiving a constant fire from six batteries, the steamer, brig, and barque. The *Wyoming* got aground, but backed off without much difficulty. The steamer

Lancefield having steam up, slipped her cable, keeping close along the northern shore, either with the intention of escaping, or running on shore to examine the danger caused by our first shots. The *Wyoming* was now manœuvred into position and eleven inch shell was planted in the steamer direct amidships, about one foot above the water line. In an instant, volumes of steam and smoke issued out of her fore and aft; her boiler had exploded. After dropping two more shells into her hull, the order was given to cease firing on the steamer, and to direct shots upon the different batteries, the barque and the brig, all of which were loading and firing as rapidly as possible. Quite a number of shell exploded in the batteries, and considerable damage was done to the town. In passing out of the Straits the *Wyoming* delivered a few very effective shots into the brig, and the last seen of her she was fast settling by the stern; the fire from the batteries was kept up throughout, but somewhat slackened on our return.

By that time we had four men killed outright and seven wounded (one since died). The armament of the *Wyoming* being only four 32-pounders and two pivot guns, opposed to six shore batteries of an average of three guns each, the barque six, the brig eight, and the steamer two, making in all thirty-four guns, mostly 32-pounders, Captain McDougal very wisely concluded to withdraw from so unequal a contest and proceed to Yokohama for more force. The captain, all his officers, and crew, behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery. The *Wyoming* was run into the midst of the enemy's vessels, receiving and returning broadsides at pistol range, at the same time sustaining a hot and continuous fire from shore batteries. When the successful shot struck the steamer, our crew gave three hearty cheers. The action lasted one hour and ten minutes; we were hulled eleven times and received twenty or thirty shots in the masts, rigging and smoke stack. One 32-pound shell came through immediately below the tackles of the forward broadside gun, and exploding, killed one man and wounded five others.

From the details of the attack on the French despatch steamer *Keinshang*, referred to in our last issue, and which took place July 8, show that she received the fire of all the forts commanding the narrower portion of the Straits of Simonoseki, and only escaped being sunk by being taken through an hitherto untried passage. A boat lowered from the *Keinshang* was sunk.

The retaliation of Admiral Jaures, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in China and Japan, for the attack on the French despatch boat above detailed, was as effective as it was exemplary. With the war steamers *Semiramis* and *Tancrede*, the former carrying his flag, he left Yokohama, July 16th, and on the 20th ran under slow steam into the entrance of the Simonoski Channel, looking out for the batteries. When about two miles from the Nangato side of the channel two guns were fired from the midst of the trees, and soon after Cho-hoff, the Castle of Saki-noski, a member of Matz-daira Dnizen no Daiboo's family, was seen. The first gun fired by the French vessel sent earthwork and stones, turf and sand-bags flying around in all directions. The bombardment was continued for several hours; still, no answer was returned by the Japanese. The admiral decided upon the destruction of this battery, but not the castle. A party was sent ashore to make explanations to the people, and were received well by the officials. Meanwhile, the *Tancrede* was sent into the narrowest part of the channel, and was fired upon by a battery, which, in company with the *Semiramis*, it destroyed. A landing of armed marines was then ordered, who proceeded to the battery; it was found deserted. The guns were at once spiked and the powder thrown into the sea. While this was going on in the battery Mr. Layrie, Chief d'Etat, Major Admiral Jaures advanced by the right of the battery (keeping up a continual fire with Japanese hid in the bushes) to a village called Aidaga-mome, which was abandoned. A temple having been fired by the French, blew up with tremendous noise just as the force was re-embarking. The French had three men wounded. Two thousand men regular in array, some on horseback, made up the force discovered ashore. Japanese casualties unknown. The admiral having accomplished his object returned to Yokohama.

With the issues of the *Japan Herald*, on July 18th and 25th were published a serviceable series of charts of the Inland Sea, denoting the relative positions of the principalities bordering upon it, and the scenes of the late attacks on foreign vessels, and subsequent naval engagements.

CHINA.

PEKING.

“The *China Mail* says:—“The weather had been very hot (from 95 deg. to 97 deg. in the shade), and the house-flies and sand-flies very troublesome. The success of the Danish envoy in obtaining a treaty, as stated in our last, is considered a triumph. China has now entered into treaty relations with eight nations, viz. Russia, United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Belgium, Portugal and Denmark, whose treaties were signed in the order of their enumeration; a treaty was negotiated with Sweden in 1845, but the Swedes have not appeared to claim the recent concession to other Powers. Much praise is due to the Danish envoy for his success in these negotiations, for the Chinese authorities were not inclined to make any more compacts of the sort; and he fully deserves the reward we doubt not will be conferred upon him at Copenhagen.

SHANGHAI.

At the special request of Lord Elgin, Dr. Rennie, who served with the army at the attack and capture of Peking, and was subsequently appointed senior medical officer in Shanghai, has left for Calcutta, to join the medical staff in Bengal. His eminent ability will, no doubt, be largely beneficial in the improvement of the general condition of the soldiers' health in India, about which there is at present some discussion.

The first of Sherard Osborn's fleet has arrived. The *Thule*, which now lies in the river, is a practical proof that the much-lauded scheme for exterminating Taipings, and crushing Taipingdom, is about to come into active operation. It appears, however, to us that both the English and Chinese Governments have been all along acting under extraordinary misconceptions.

We take the following items from the *Friend of China*:—“H.M. Gunboat *Flamer* having gone to Hangchow Bay to look after Messrs. Dent and Company's raissing lorcha, the *Rosina*, was fired into by some pirates in that quarter, and compelled to beat a hasty retreat with one man killed, and Lieutenant Bosanquet wounded in the leg. The *Flamer* got back to Ningpo on the 29th ult.; and sent for the *Weasel Staunch*, and *Cormorant*; so we suppose next week we shall hear of a second Aboukir, or the battle of Van-da-quan, that being the name of the place where some shore batteries manned by Cantonese opened the game. The Chinese owned steamer *Paou-shun*, too, was fired into coming through one of the passes near Ningpo, both from shore batteries and a fleet of West coast boats—showers of grape shot riddling the boats, and killing the captain, an Englishman of the name of Barton.”

“We have to report a clever feat in detective police here. Captain Keys, of the British ship *Golden Fleece*, missed one of his seamen, a coloured American, shipped in London; and on examining the cargo found that he had taken with him a chest of opium. No time was lost in reporting the case at the police office, and within twenty hours the seaman was caught, and the opium recovered. The rascal had been aided by a fellow residing in the French concession, by whom a boat must have been brought alongside while the thief had the watch on deck, a hatch being then forced noiselessly. On landing the drug it was planted here in Hong-que, and a couple of balls taken to a China house by Woosung Road, as deposit for proposed lodging. There they were to have slept that night. They went, but, cruel police would not let them stay, and lugged them off to Shanghai gaol.”

“During the last fortnight the French soldiers, heretofore quartered in Shanghai, have nearly all been moved; and if earnest prayer on our part would avail, we should never see a French soldier or marine in Shanghai again. We see no possible good by their presence. Some 200 were taken over to Yokohama to infuse a little spirit, if need be, into the Yakonins, and with them, no doubt a dose or two of French lead might prove beneficial. Another fifty went to Cochin China; fifty being left to do duty as guards herabout. Last Saturday the muster-roll was called, and of these fifty seventeen only remained, the rest had all gone off with cholera during the preceding week! We have this information from a respectable hotelkeeper in the French concession, who came to our office to order some cards, and we have no doubt whatever of his veracity. This week there is less sickness; but only a few nights ago, he says, a French sous officer took from his establishment some bottles of champagne, with a promise that if he came to his quarters the following morning he should be paid. He went, but, though only a few hours had elapsed, the champagne purchaser was in the dead-house! Over night in costume for

a *bal danse*, in the morning bedizened with the ceremonies of the grave. And the British Belooches are going off equally as last.”

The weather has been much cooler since the departure of the ast mail, and sickness has decreased. There have been a few cases of cholera among the Belooches, but generally it has subsided.

A fire, which speedily showed itself to be uncontrollable, sprang up amongst some buildings in the immediate vicinity of the South Gate of the Chinese city. The fire took its rise in some temporary huts made of matting, but quickly spread, involving in the ruin a number of Chinese built houses, used by the American missionaries. One or two Chinamen are missing, but fortunately no foreigners were injured.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE FORCES.—On Saturday the 1st August, H.M. steamer *Kiao-chiao*, left Shanghai for Sun-kiong, having on board Dr. Macartney, late 99th Regiment, now in command at the latter city. The Fumiangs Chang, and Li (brother of the Viceroy of the Chiang-su province) were towed up to the mouth of the Sunkiong creek, where they were left, while the *Kiao-chiao* proceeded to Sunkiong to take troops on board. The steamer arrived under the walls about daylight on Sunday morning, and was made fast below a bridge which spans the creek between the south and west gates of the city. The bridge is much nearer to the south gate than to the west, but in consequence of the south gate having been closed to propitiate the god of rain, Dr. Macartney had to proceed to the west gate in order to enter the city. He had got about half-way, when one of the European officers who had been left on board, came up breathless to say that the steamer had been seized. Now the barracks are within the city in the immediate vicinity of the south gate, consequently before soldiers could be brought down, a distance equivalent to nearly the entire circuit of the city had to be traversed. For some time back it has been generally known that Burgevine has been enlisting all the European rowdies in Shanghai, under the pretext of getting up a force to be employed in the north. The real destination of this force is now placed beyond a doubt, and grave results may be expected to follow from the organisation of a European contingent in connection with the rebel army. Burgevine has real or imaginary wrongs to avenge, and will therefore leave no stone unturned to overthrow the Imperial power. On the other hand, the men who have banded themselves together under him know well their fate if they fall into Imperial hands. We may therefore expect to hear of atrocities on both sides, to which all previous crimes will be as a drop in the ocean. It is worth noticing that the Imperial army will soon be reinforced by a purely English force under Captain Sherard Osborn. The successes of the Burgevine contingent will, therefore, we imagine, be rather shortlived, now that it will be opposed by Englishmen led by English officers. At any rate, the formation of this contingent has added another to the many existing complications, and the successful result of its first active operation will tend to re-animate the rebels.

HANKOW.

The municipal policeman Carroll, who is charged with the manslaughter of another municipal policeman named Sullivan, has been committed by H.B.M.'s Consul to take his trial before the Supreme Court of Hong Kong. He has been sent to Shanghai in the ship *White Adder*, together with a witness named Charles McKenzie, formerly boatswain of the same ship. Some deaths have occurred here, which may be partially set down to the intense heat. In the Chinese town the people are said to be dying in great numbers; of fever it is believed. Houses and godowns are fast springing up on the British concession, but no signs of a Consulate are yet apparent. The two portions of the Government lot, which were sold by auction on the 14th of July, are considered to have fetched rather a high price. A cargo boat not long since, when proceeding from a steamer to the consignee's godowns, came into collision with a ship, and a large amount of copper cash went to the bottom. Chinamen have commenced dragging for the bags; it is hoped that they may succeed in recovering a portion at least of the cash, which is said to be of considerable value. It is surprising that merchants do not use more manageable boats in such a dangerous river as the Yang-tsze, where accidents are of daily occurrence. Owing to the tremendous strength of the current, many Chinese boats have been upset lately, and unfortunately these accidents have been attended with much loss of life. All alarm about an attack by the banditti and rebels has entirely subsided; for some time nothing has been

heard of their movements in this neighbourhood. A great deal of tea has come in, but prices rule high.

KIUKIANG.

Our intelligence from this port is very meagre. Another death from cholera has occurred there, and several persons have left the port for Hankow, from fear of the disease spreading.

NINGPO.

A serious encounter has taken place in Hang-chow bay, between H.B.M. gunboat *Flamer*, the Chinese steamer *Paoushan* and a number of piratical junks. A vessel named the *Rosina* belonging to Messrs. Dent and Company was captured by pirates during her voyage from Ningpo to Shanghai, and carried off by them into the recess of the bay. For some time it was not known whither she had been taken, and her whereabouts was only discovered at last through information given by one of her native passengers, who escaped to Ningpo. The *Flamer* and *Paoushan* at once proceeded to the spot, but found the *Rosina* sunk and the cargo abstracted. They were themselves vigorously attacked by the pirates and had considerable difficulty in beating them off. One of the crew of the former vessel was killed during the action, and the commander, Bosanquet, severely but not dangerously wounded in the thigh. Captain Barton of the *Paoushan* was also killed. The two vessels withdrew to Ningpo, but will immediately return in company with two other gunboats to endeavour to destroy the piratical fleet. The pirates have obtained a splendid prize, as the *Rosina* is stated to have had specie to the amount of 20,000 taels on board, besides a full cargo of tea.

HONG KONG.

The London mail of the 26th of June arrived on the 5th of August.

Mr. T. F. Wade, the Chinese secretary, and interpreter to the legation at Peking, leaves for England by the present mail.

An important mercantile point has been decided by a jury. It is, that a delivery-order for opium, though sold and paid for, does not free the vendor from risk should mishap occur to the drug after the order has been given away. The case was given against the Commercial Bank in favour of Cama and Co.

The following items are from the *Evening Mail*:—"The opening of Takao and Keelung, in Formosa, is finally notified; the regulations have undergone alteration, in compliance, probably, with the desire of the Chamber of Commerce committee, but the alteration has not been advertised, we are, therefore, not in a position to speak further on the matter."

"An article appeared in which the subject of horticulture in Hong Kong was treated; it seems that gardening is making some progress in the island, and it is to be hoped that the public gardens now advancing towards completion will furnish a model for the arboriculturist and a repository for the best specimens of Chinese plants."

"The volunteer corps is still a subject of interest to the public, and there is a wish to know whether an instrumental band is to enhance the effectiveness of the corps and afford the town some musical recreation. It was suggested that the community should give a dinner to the volunteers in return for a similar entertainment given some months ago; it would answer very well to have the affair just before the force goes into drill for the winter."

"An article appeared pointing out the grievance of discontinuing the collection of taxes by visits from house to house; in future all imposts must be paid at the Government offices."

"A case of contempt of court was brought on before Judge Ball, on the 3rd, the Attorney-General moving for the committal of Mr. Pollard; the latter gentleman explained his course of action so completely that the motion was withdrawn."

"A letter appeared on what is probably an important subject, the establishment of telegraphic communication between Queen's Road and Victoria Peak; it was urged, that by this means consignees and others would have notice of a vessel's approach, instead of, as at present, only knowing of its arrival by the masters' walking into their offices."

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A correspondent of the *China Mail*, under date August 5, writes:—"The British ship *Gipsy Bride*, that left this port July 12th, was lost on the 17th, at 7.30 p.m., on Scarborough Reef. After strenuous but unsuccessful efforts, during four days, to get her off, they finally took to the boats (six), and made for Manila. The mate and most of the crew had arrived here, but two boats (in one of which were Captain Murphy and

his wife and child) are still unaccounted for. It is hoped that they have been picked up by some of the vessels that lately left Manila. The *Merchantman*, from Shanghai to Hong Kong (!), has put in for medical advice.

"We still hear of earthquake shocks and deaths from lightning. On the 15th and 17th of last month some slight tremblings were felt in Batongas. On the 9th ult., between 7 and 8 p.m., the volcano of Albay commenced, and continued till morning, vomiting flames and lava in quantities not witnessed for many years. On the night of the 23rd, about nine o'clock, the bulwarks of the nave of Recoletos church fell in. Fortunately it did not happen in the day-time, or many poor workmen would have been killed. On the 16th ult., in the district of the Infanta, seventy-two individuals embarked in a coaster, to go from Biraugonan to Polillo, to be present at a religious feast; but when about half-way, the heavy weather from S.W. caused the vessel to upset. A fisherman gave notice to the Governor of the district, who happened to be at Polillo, and he immediately manned a felucca, and, accompanied by the curate, proceeded in search of the wreck, in spite of the bad weather, strong gale, and heavy sea, and were able to save twenty-seven men and ten women, the only survivors, and who, clinging to pieces of the wreck, were all but exhausted. All praise be to the brave Governor, curate, and crew of the felucca, who thus risked their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures.

On the night of the 28th, an Indian servant in Manila took it into his head to run a-muck, and killed a fellow servant, and severely wounded his master. He is in custody, and will, of course, suffer the penalty that man has imposed on the shedder of blood.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

M. Lanole, the French Consul, died of apoplexy in July, and the duties have since been conducted by M. St. Cyr Jullien, of the firm of Messrs. Remi, Schmidt, and Co.

The following letter from the King of Siam upon the death of the late French Consul to Siam has been handed to us by Mr. Beurel. It appears that the King would desire the letter published, as a sort of tribute to the memory of his friend M. Zanolé. The letter is in the King's handwriting, and we have allowed the diction to remain unaltered.

No. 148.

Royal Residence, Grand Palace, Bangkok, 27th June, 1863.

To REVEREND J. M. BUREL, the Pro. Vicar Apostolic for Malay Peninsula, Superior of Roman Catholic Church of Singapore, &c.

VENERATED SIR,—I regret very much to state great sorrow occurred to us (myself and principal members of our government) in losing of most satisfactory French Consul Monsieur Zanolé—the said intelligence of the death of whom you will have received more particularly than I would state now.

Several days ago before his death on the 24th instant, we have learnt that Monsieur Zanolé, the French Consul, was so very sick, that he could not permit any one to visit him in person, but he allowed to send him only visiting cards—it was said that he was sick of dysentery accompanied with fever and, afterwards we learnt that he was desirous of changing in climate, and wished to go and live at Bejurgury (city of Siam on the Western shore of the Gulf of Siam) about 70 miles distance from hence—under our kind assistance. We are already to convey him, and let him have a brick house for his residence there. On the morning of the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock a.m., he had invited Doctor James Campbell, the English consular surgeon, to survey his body, whether he can go. The doctor seeing him capable of raising himself and speaking well, informed him that he could go without fear, but, alas! lo! after two hours from that hour 10 o'clock a.m., of that day, the French Consul Zanolé became attacked with a most vehement apoplexy and died suddenly at 11 a.m. His funeral service took place to-day at the Roman Catholic Church, under the honorary assistance from us in a similar manner as the funeral service to late Right Reverend Bishop Pallegoix on last year.

"We are indeed sorry for his loss, as we perceived that he was the best French Consul than any of his predecessors here for his honesty, righteousness in justice, and being loyal and dutiful in fulfilment of provision of the Treaty, local and international laws, &c., though a certain party of Catholic people or mission here might have clandestinely displeasure on him in anything contrary to their pleasure and vulgar desire, yet none of our Government and Consuls of other nations here displease him in anything. We are very sorry for his loss though he has been here only four months and eight days.

"We are eagerly wishing to have another personage like him in the aforesaid character, to be his successor in future, for maintaining the true friendship between the French and Siamese nations in a peaceful manner like what Monsieur Zanolé has done on his residing here only four months.—I beg to remain, your good friend,

S. P. M. MONGKUT, S. L.

On 4427th day of reign.

"P.S.—Can you publish my words above in newspaper? I shall be glad if you would please to do so.—S. P. M. MONGKUT, S. L.

On 4427th day of reign."

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes:—

"I have to advise that Mr. H. G. Robinson who tendered for the steam communication contract here, has obtained the same for ten years, with an annual subsidy from Government of nearly 300,000f.; shares are offered at 1,000f. each, payable in instalments.

"It is a fact not unworthy of notice, that notwithstanding it was well known that the competition was open to the whole world (Hottentots not excepted) some Dutch parties here, doing justice to their antediluvian notions, petitioned the Government that the case might be sent to the Home Government for decision, whether the contract should be given to a foreigner, and several letters appeared in the papers endeavouring to persuade the Government that it would be detrimental to the State, and other such childish nonsense, to give the contract to the English tender. But our Governor-General, with his usual liberal ideas, it seems, took little if any notice of the petition, and accorded to Mr. Robinson the contract for which he tendered at one cent per mile below the other competitor. Mr. Cores de Vries did not compete. I believe most of the shares will be reserved for Holland.

"The Railway Bill having passed the Chambers in Holland, our neighbours at Samarang are feasting in all their glory, and by the mail just arrived this afternoon, we hear the Bill has passed the Upper House."

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

In an obscure corner of the *Government Gazette* there is a notification of very great importance to our mercantile community—namely, the introduction here of sixteen sections of Act XXXI of 1860—relating to the sale of arms and ammunition. Unfortunately, the bulk of our European intelligence prevents our entering into the discussion of this measure to-day; we propose, however, to do so at an early date, but may, in the meantime, express our curiosity as to the motives which induced it.

The fire which lately occurred is, with one exception, the largest yet seen in Singapore; it commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till nearly seven in the evening, and has burned down, or otherwise seriously injured, no fewer than fifty-seven houses. It originated, we believe, in a bakery on Circular-road, making rapid progress down to the junction of that road with South Bridge road. All the fire engines were brought to the spot with most praiseworthy despatch, and were handled steadily and effectively. The resident councillor, the commissioner of police, Captain Macnair, and most of our authorities, together with a large portion of the mercantile community, were on the spot, and rendered active services. All the available men of the European Artillery were despatched to the scene at half-past three o'clock, under Lieut. Weston, and we also noticed a detachment of the 34th M.L.I. By very great exertions on all sides, the fire was got under at about seven o'clock in the evening. It was very fortunate that the day was calm, for had it been breezy the fire must have spread in a fearful manner. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

The Anglo-Chinese vessel *Pekin* arrived on August 9 from England.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

DE COSTELLA—On the 20th July, at Shanghai, the wife of Henry de Costella, master of the British steamer *Express*, of a son.

HENDERSON—On the 14th July, at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. James Henderson, of a son.

NEALE—On the 10th inst., at the Consulate, Piræus of Athens, the lady of W. B. Neale, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for Continental Greece, of a son.

REMEDIOS—On the 1st August, at Hong Kong, the wife of Mr. G. Dos Remedios, of a son.

WILSON—On the 9th August, at Sreememanti, the wife of C. H. H. Wilson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BONDE—MARRYAT.—On the 19th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Lindsay, rector of Kettering, and cousin of the bride, and afterwards at the Swedish Legation, by the Rev. F. Grafstrom, Chaplain to the Swedish Legation, and Almoner to His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Gustaf Fredric, Count Bonde, of Biorne, to Ida Moratia Charlotte, only daughter of Horace Marryat, Esq., and granddaughter of the late General the Right Hon. Lord Edw. Somerset, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—On the 21st July, at Shanghai, Herbert L. Allen, master of the Pilot Association's schooner *Garland*, a native of Somersetshire.

BROWN—On the 28th July, at Canton, Maria Brown.

CARAPIET—On the 21st July, at Hong Kong, Daniel Michael Carapiet.

DUNDAS—On the 11th inst., at Craig Royston, near Edinburgh, Vice-Admiral Henry Dundas, second son of the late Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

FREEMAN—At sea, on the voyage from Vancouver's Island, — Freeman, master of the British barque *Julia*.

HARRIS—On the 28th July, at Shanghai, — Harris, late of the American barque *Pacific*.

HOLTON—On the 15th July, at the headquarters of the 67th Regiment, Shanghai, Emma Lydia, third daughter of W. N. Holton, of Westberry House, Roscommon, Ireland.

HOLLAND—On the — July, at Hong Kong, — Holland, late master of the British ship *Catharine Glen*.

JACKSON—On board the ship *Cuina Family*, at Hong Kong, G. Jackson, late master of the said vessel, of dysentery.

LEE—On the 14th inst., at his residence, Frogmore House, Guernsey, George Lee, Esq., late of the Ceylon Civil Service, aged 61.

MILTON—On the 31st July, at Hong Kong, on board the Hospital ship *Melville*, James Milton, of H.M. ship *Fulcan*.

McKENZIE—On the 14th July, at Kiu-kiang, — McKenzie, Customs officer.

NORTH—On the 25th July, at Shanghai, J. A. North, a native of Boston, U.S.A.

PEARSON—On the 22nd July, at Hankow, R. C. Pearson.

ROBERTSON—On the 24th July, at Shanghai, Captain Arthur F. Robertson, of the 67th Regiment.

SHAFTO—On the 11th inst., at Brancepeth Rectory, Arthur Duncombe Shafto, Midshipman, late of H.M.S. *Narcissus*, aged 18 years, second son of the Rev. A. Duncomb Shafto.

TOURNIERE—On the 23rd July, at Shanghai, Auguste Tourniere, Counsellor-at-law.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—Canton: The teamen, finding that there was no probability of obtaining the extreme demands mentioned in last report, or even any material advance on the offers already made, at length yielded, and the result was that the market for New Congous was re-opened on the 29th ultimo, on much more favourable terms than for the previous exceptional purchase; still, prices on the average exhibit a loss on latest London quotations, the anxiety to despatch one or two of the numerous vessels on the berth, having doubtless exercised an influence in some of the operations. Supplies of new Congous come forward very slowly, the total arrival to date amounting to 29 chops only. Canton Congous have been but moderately dealt in. Scented Capers show a further decline of one tael. In other descriptions there is no alteration to notice. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—New Congous: 11 chops, say; Lylings, 4 chops at 35½ to 36½ taels. Chongswkyes, 3 chops at 38½ to 39 taels. Wopacks, 4 chops at 40 to 43 taels. Congous, Tyshaan: 600 chests at 24½ taels. 700 half do., and 1,000 boxes at 23 to 32 taels. Souchongs, 350 half chests at 30 to 30½ taels. Scented teas, 3,000 boxes. Capers at 18 to 20 taels for common to fair; and 22 to 26 taels for middling to good. 6,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 19 to 24 taels for common to fair; 26 to 28 taels for middling to good; and 30 to 31½ for fine. Greens, 2,000 boxes Gunpowder, fair to good at 23 to 26 taels. 550 boxes imperial, fair to good at 20 to 24 taels. The stock on the market is stated as follows: New Congous 17 chops. Tyshaan Congous 1,500 half chests. Oolongs 850 half chests. Scented Capers 30,000 boxes. Scented Orange Pekoe 15,000 boxes. Canton Greens, uncertain.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Since the date of last report, the market has remained unchanged, and a steady business has been transacted throughout the whole fortnight; no alteration in prices can be quoted with the exception of fine teas, which are now very scarce, and can be placed at one tael over last fortnight's rates. The market continues well supplied, and considerable shipments have been made from Hankow on native account, which will all be offered here. The quality of the tea is now very rapidly depreciating, and amongst recent arrivals there have been some very common and coarse Oonahms which did not come forward till a month later last season. The bulk of the settlements during the fortnight have been composed of Oonahms at taels 30 to 34, and Oopacks at taels 35 to 39; only two chops of Hohow have been taken, one at taels 28 and the other at taels 31. Settlements on the market, 16,600 Oopacks, Oonahms, Ningchows, and Hohows. Reshipped on owner's account, 17,999 chests Oopacks. Total, 34,599 chests, making total to date 129,817 chests. Stock.—Waiting shipment, 25,200 chests. For re-sale, 25,200 chests. Quotations: Good to fine Oopacks, taels 34 to 39. Good to fine Oonahms, 30 to 37 taels. Good to fine Hohows, 28 to 31 taels. Green: No settlements have been reported during the fortnight, and it is hardly likely that anything will be done before the arrival of the new crop. Musters of the new Pinsueys have been shown, but the bulk has not at present come forward; judging from the appearance of the leaf, the preparation has been too hurried, and the make is decidedly inferior to that of former years. Reshipments and settlements 2,924 half chests, making total to date 15,030 half-chests. Stock of Green tea is estimated at 3,740 half-chests.

FOOCHOW.—The settlements of Congou during the fortnight have been large, prices of medium grades having been fully maintained, although no doubt any cessation of demand would be followed by a decline, as the teamen are anxious to realise. Better kinds have given way and are half a tael to a tael lower. Common kinds have advanced 1 to 2 taels. Good common Congou, may be quoted at 18 taels. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou, 15,100 chests, 2,900 half do., and 2,900 boxes, at 7 to 17 tals. for ordinary and broken leaf; 17 to 22 taels for good common to flavour; 22 to 28 tals. for Souchong kind to medium Kysow; and 29 to 32 tals. for fine. Souchong, 2,400 chests at 24½ to 32 tals. for common to good. Flowery Pekoe, 500 chests at 27 to 31½ tals. for fair. Oolongs, 4,300 half-chests at 20 to 28 tals. for fine cargo to superior. Green Tea, 500 half-chests at 9½ to 27 taels for Skin and Young Hyson. Scented Tea, 1,100 boxes at 16 to 33 taels for com. to fine. The supplies of the new Season's Congous to date amount to 285,400 chests (including 31,600 chests contract) against 285,000 chests same period last season. The stock now for sale upon the market comprises the following:—Congou, 57,500 chests (say 15,000 chests ordinary, 27,000 good common to flavour, and 15,500 good flavour to fine) Souchong, 8,700 chests Flowery Pekoe, 500 do. Oolong, 54,400 half chests. Green Tea, 100 half-chests. Scented Tea, 5,400 boxes.

AMOY.—The market has been active. The following is the report of the month:—Congous: All the remaining first crop teas were taken at very full rates, but prices then declined about \$1, as there was but little inquiry for the common flavour kinds comprising the unsold stock. They have again recovered, and are now about on a par with last quotations. Settlements are 12,366½ chests, at \$18½ to 21 for good ordinary to best middling, and \$23 to 27 for flavour kinds. Oolongs: Shortly after last report buyers for America began to operate, and prices have since been

firmly maintained. The teamen are not generally desirous to realise their produce at present, as they expect higher prices by-and-bye in consequence of the shortness of the crop. Settlements are 18 059 half-chests, and 300 boxes chiefly fair to good cargo Ningyongs, although latterly the common grades have commanded more attention. Present quotations are \$18 to 20 for common to good common; \$21 to 23 for fair; and \$23 to 26 for good cargo. Ankois: Only 160 half-chests of fairly clean tea have been taken at \$16. Flowery Orange Pekoes: Settlements are 2,628 half-chests, and 500 boxes at \$13 to 18 for low ordinary to fair tea. Plain Capers: No transactions.

HANKOW.—The market in the early part of the fortnight gave way 1 to 2 taels for the common and medium sorts; this induced large shipments on native account to Shanghai, owing to which the market closed firm with an upward tendency.

KWIKIANG.—The export of tea this season amounted to 32,500 chests black and 6,300 chests green, against 26,000 chests of the former, and 30,500 half-chests of the latter, corresponding period last season.

NAGASAKI has continued to arrive in considerable quantity, and has at once been sold on the market in barter against imports and for cash at fully 20 per cent. under last year's prices. At present there is no stock on hand, but daily supplies arrived. Prices were influenced by the views political matters take and had increased within the last few days fully \$4 per picul for all kinds. The last news being of a warlike nature, merchants look for cheaper rates. Settlements 4,000 piculs from date of last report.

YOKOHAMA.—Since our last weekly report, prices for medium and fine classes have again slightly advanced, and the teamen were inclined to give way in their demands. Settlements amount to about 620 piculs. Stocks, ordinary to good, 200 piculs; common, 200 piculs; good to common, 250 piculs; medium, 400 piculs; fine, 50 piculs; finest, none. Quotations are as follows:—Ordinary, \$1 to 3; good to ordinary, \$4 to 6; common, \$8 to 12; good to common, \$14 to 18; fair to good, \$19 to 20; fine, \$25 to 28; finest, none.

RAW SILK.—**SHANGHAI.** During the fortnight about 2,000 bales have been sold, notwithstanding that prices continue considerably above last London quotations. The purchases have been almost confined to common Tsatlees, of which the stock is chiefly composed, but a few bales of the better classes have also found buyers at following quotations. Taysams are decidedly scarce and have in consequence rather advanced in value. Cheap money has enabled the Chinese to show great firmness, and although foreigners have not been anxious buyers, they have in most cases had to pay the prices asked by the dealers. The large settlements of Japan silk advised by *Yangtze*, and the probable ample supply from that country, ought to have the effect of weakening the confidence of dealers, and induce them to accept lower rates. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 2,000 bales against 8,000 bales corresponding fortnight last season, and 4,000 the season before. The stock on the market is reported at 14,000 bales, against 17,000 bales same period last season, and 13,500 the season before. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 455 taels per picul; 2, 335; 3, 410 to 415. Market: No. 3, 395 to 405; 4, 375 to 395; 5, and com., 355 to 370. Taysams: No. 1, chops, 385 to 395; 2, 370 to 375; 3, 345 to 360; 4, 5, and com., 315 to 340. Yuenfa: No. 1, 410 to 420.

CANTON.—The cocoons of the third crop are now nearly all wound off; of Loong-kong silk alone the quantity produced is said to be over 40 piculs. Silk of the fourth crop will be ready for market in about ten days from this date. Nothing beyond a few bales of Tsatlee, and imitation Japan reels, have been purchased by Europeans for the London market, the prices which have ruled from the commencement of the season preventing operations.

CHINA IMPORTS.

HONG KONG.

COTTON YARN has not been in any request, and there are not any sales reported in the article, the quotations for which show a decline upon previous rates of from \$1.50 to \$2 per picul.

GREY SHIRTINGS also have been unrequited for during the fortnight, and the only sale reported is that of 2,300 pieces damaged goods sold by public auction. Prices of these goods also show a slight decline.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—2,300 pieces of those fabrics sold in Hong Kong constitute the business done during the fortnight.

T-CLOTHS.—There is not much alteration noticeable in the value of these goods, except for the heavier descriptions, which have participated in the decline experienced by Long Cloths, and the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 2,750 pieces.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—A small sale of 465 pieces 40 yards, and 200 pieces 30 yards goods, at the annexed quotations, is reported.

WHITE SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, DYED DO., BROCADES, WHITE AND COLOURED.—The only sale of these fabrics to be reported from this colony consists of 500 pieces of Coloured Brocades, and the value of all, with the exception of White Spotted Shirtings (quoted about 10 cents per piece lower) remains as before.

DAMASKS are quoted as annexed, but without sales.

CHINTZES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.—700 pieces of Chintzes have found purchasers at the annexed quotations. In Handkerchiefs nothing has been done.

RAW COTTON shows a slight decline upon the rates previously given, with a very small amount of business transacted, the sales of the fortnight (which are almost entirely upon foreign account) being limited to 800 bales.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, Ladies' and Habit Cloths.—The sales of the above fabrics in this colony are reported at 310 pieces of Spanish Stripes, at about the same rates as were previously current. Of Medium Cloths, some 96 pieces are reported sold. There have not been any sales of these goods in Canton, and the nominal quotation remains as before given. Long Ells.—The sales of these goods reported in this colony are estimated at 1,000 pieces for the fortnight, and the value of H Long Ells has advanced some 10 to 15 cents per piece, other kinds remaining as before. In Canton, where the price of H Assorted kinds show a rise of about 75 cents per piece, there have not been any settlements. Camlets have been placed in Hong Kong to the extent

of 240 pieces of English and 120 of Dutch, at the annexed quotations. In Canton, 240 pieces have been sold. Lastings do not show any change in price, and the sales of the fortnight are limited to 440 pieces in Hong Kong.

METALS.—Iron, Flat, &c.—There is not much alteration in price to notice with regard to these—the sales of which in Hong Kong are estimated at 2,000 piculs of Nail Rod (exclusive of some 700 piculs damaged, and sold by auction), and 2,500 piculs of Square and Flat. In Canton the settlements of the fortnight are put at 250 piculs of Square and 760 of Hoop, which latter has given way in value about 10 cents per picul. Lead must again be quoted rather lower, both in this market and in Canton, where the sales of the fortnight are estimated at 1,300 piculs and 2,500 piculs respectively. Tin.—423 slabs have found buyers in Hong Kong. Tin Plates have found purchasers in this colony at the annexed quotations to the extent of 200 boxes, and in Canton 500 boxes have been sold. A parcel of about 400 boxes damaged has also been moved off by public sale in Hong Kong. Steel.—100 tubs sold in Canton.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai . . . 6 months sight.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.
At Foo-chow (per dol.) . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton . . . 6 ditto	4s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.	4s. 10½d. to 5s. 0d.
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	4s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.	4s. 10½d. to 5s. 0d.
At Macao . . . 6 ditto	4s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.	4s. 10½d. to 5s. 0d.
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	4s. 10d. to 4s. 10½d.	4s. 10½d. to 5s. 0d.
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	4s. 3d.	4s. 8d.
At Batavia . . . 6 ditto	..	..
(goldrupees)	..	..
At Colombo . . .	..	..

The Exchange on India at Shanghai was 309 to 310 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 236 per 100. Bar silver at Shanghai 110.60 per 100 tils., and Hong Kong 4 per cent. prem. The current quotations at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 80 tils. per \$100, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 24 to 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1863-64.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From June 1, to July 31, 1863.....	14,470,435	16,530,200	3,153,596	35,477,116	7,755
Comparative period last season	8,304,324	10,419,950	2,486,012	22,764,394	14,665
TO UNITED STATES.					
From June 1, to July 31, 1863.....	..	..	..	1,657,134	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	1,841,083	..
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From June 1, to July 31, 1863.....	..	..	..	..	Bales.
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	..	..
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From June 1, to July 31, 1863.....	..	..	..	Packages.	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	..	..
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From June 1, to July 31, 1863.....	..	..	..	Total lbs.	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	1,829,720	..
				2,472,343	..
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844.....	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
" 1845 to 1846.....	..	..	..	57,334,200	18,604
" 1847 to 1848.....	..	..	..	63,972,300	23,143
" 1849 to 1850.....	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
" 1851 to 1852.....	..	..	..	92,240,300	50,980
" 1853 to 1854.....	..	..	..	76,990,255	68,311
" 1855 to 1856.....	..	..	..	65,789,792	83,136
" 1857 to 1858.....	..	..	..	85,560,452	64,163
" 1859 to 1860.....	..	..	..	90,066,160	79,644
" 1861 to 1862.....	..	..	..	109,854,040	70,199

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At JAPAN.—None.
At SHANGHAI.—From London: July 20, Reindeer; 28, Woodville; 31, Clarendon. From Liverpool: 17, Camilla; 20, Child Harold. From Sunderland: 24, Balmaearra; 28, Belle, James Vinnicombe., From Cardiff: 30, Canton; 31, Sextant. From Southampton: 28, H.I.C.M.S. Thule. From New York: 26, General Putnam; 30, E. F. Willets; 31, Magnet.
At Foo-chow.—None.
At HONG KONG.—None.
At MANILA.—None.
At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Aug. 7, Chili; 8, Louis Cezard. From Sunderland: 7, Java. From Cardiff: 19, John Christoph. From Hamburg: 10, Ceres. From New York: 20, Oriental; 19, Rocket.
From ROTTERDAM.—G. Houtman.

DEPARTURES.

From JAPAN.—For London, July 22, Maravi and Kent.
From HANKOW.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: July 18, Aerolite; 20, Jas. Paton; 21, Pegasus; 27, Naomi; 30, Assyrian; 31, George Avery, Ocean Mail; August 3, Southern Belle. For Liverpool: July 31, Onangondy. For Falmouth: July 22, Alfred Hawley. For New York: July 29, Burg Duckwitz.

From Foo-chow.—For London: Empress Eugenie, Friar Tuck.

From AMOY.—For London: July 4, Eastern Chief; August 5, Mexicana.

From HONG KONG.—For Liverpool: July 25, Eliza Stewart; Aug. 2, Verbena. For New York: July 31, Panama.

From MANILA.—For Falmouth: Java, Amtmand. For New York: Wanderer, Horatio, Hamlet, Competitor, Antonia Terry.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Harry Puddomsey. For Liverpool: 20, Bagota.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Broadwater, Cambridge, Isabella Rayley, and Medina.

At HANKOW.—None.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Gabalva, Parliament, Sir W. F. Williams, Cambalu, Finzel, Edinburgh, Humphrey Nelson, India, Strathmore, Hanover, Grenadier, Garawalt, Artemesia, Juvilee, Velos, Solent. For Liverpool: Allendale, Merrington.

At Foo-chow.—For London: Gananogue, Spray of the Ocean, Harkaway, Carisbrook, Yaratilda, Maha Rance, Lord Clyde, Mary Mildred, Thamea.

At AMOY.—For London: Melrose. For New York: India.

At CANTON.—For London: Queen of the Age, Queen of the North, Warwickshire, Northfleet, Tamana, Westminster, Canadian, and John Lidget. For Liverpool: Iron Crown, Avalanche, Forfarshire, Patna.

At MANILA.—For London: Minden. For Liverpool: Alaric. For New York: Horatio, Sumatra.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Maid of the Tyne, Sawley Chludow, Prince Alfred. For Liverpool: Tigris, Thomas Mitchell.

At NEW YORK.—None.

At BATAVIA.—For England: Helena. For France: Alphonse, N. Cezard. For Rotterdam: Record, Johannes Lodewyk, Jason, Australia, Loopnit. For Amsterdam: Sliedrecht, Hedda Frederika, Mathilde, Amalia Augusta. For Sweden: L. A. Bang.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, &c.—July 24, Bentink, from Liverpool to Shanghai; 29, Spirit of the Deep, Liverpool to Shanghai; 30, Maggie Atkinson, Shields to Hong Kong; Queen of Nations, London to Shanghai; Star of North, Sunderland to Shanghai; Chalmers, Sunderland to Shanghai; August 1, Middleburg, Newcastle to Batavia; Palmerston, Shields to Shanghai; 2, Maria Catharina, Amsterdam to Japan; 6, Yuh Shing, Glasgow to Shanghai; 7, Sea Witch, London to Japan; 9, William Simpson, London to Batavia. From United States to China, &c.—July 29, Nonpareil. From New York to Shanghai; 30, Oriental, New York; Magenta, New York to Shanghai. From China, &c., to England and Continent.—July 27, Copernicus, from Japan to London; 28, Inca, Hong Kong to Liverpool; 28, Kelso, Whampoa to London; Valdivia, Canton to London; August 1, Panic, Singapore to Falmouth; 6, Hermelin, Manila for London. From China, &c., to United States.—None.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

JAPAN.

To England: Silk, £6. 10s.; tea, £5; cotton, £4. 10s. To Shanghai: \$5 4c. per ton of 40 cubic feet. To Hong Kong: 6s.

SHANGHAI.

Very little employment is offering, especially for large vessels; £3 is the rate per ton for tea, and £2. 17s. 6d. to £3 for cotton, for England. Better rates are expected when the new cotton is ready for shipment. The following are some of the settlements:—Cambala, 499 tons, to load cotton for London, £3; Hanover, 1,112 tons, London, with cotton, £3; Humphrey Nelson, 258 tons, London, with tea; India, 491 tons, London, with cotton, £2. 15s.

FOO-CHOW.

For tea to London, £3 per ton.

HONG KONG.

Freights continue to decline in consequence of the scarcity of employment offering. The charters are as follows:—Agincourt, 280 tons, to New York, £3. 15s. per ton; Black Match, 490 tons, on the berth for London at £3. 10s., calling at Cape of Good Hope, China, 411 tons, Java to Rotterdam, at £4 per ton; John Nicholson, on the berth for Liverpool, at £3. 10. Rates to Shanghai, 32 to 40 cents per picul; Manila to Shanghai, 55 c. per picul.

MANILA.

Rates for England are £2. 10s. for clayed sugar, £2. 15s. for unclayed; hemp £4. 10s., at which quotation two vessels have been chartered; the Minden for London and Alaric for Liverpool.

SINGAPORE.

The demand for tonnage has lessened; the rates are, for tin, £3. 5s. per 20 cwt.; sago in boxes, £4; sago flour, £4; gambier in bales, £3. 5s.; sugar, £4; black pepper, £4 per 16 cwt.; coffee, £4 per 18 cwt.; hides and horns, £4 per 16 cwt.; gutta percha, £4 per 20 cwt.; measurement goods, £4. 10s. per 50 cubic feet.

BATAVIA.

A succession of rainy weather keeps produce backward, and though freights are firm, there is not, as yet, a very active demand for ships. The bulk of our produce has, however, yet to come in, and a large quantity of tonnage will yet be required for it.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE CLIPPER-SHIP "OCEAN MAIL."—This fine clipper-ship is another added to the list of wrecks only too frequent in the Yang-tze. The Ocean Mail left here with a full cargo of tea for London, but night coming on she anchored outside the mouth of the river, and attempted to drop down the river on the following morning in charge of a branch pilot

and an apprentice. When nearly abreast of the position where the Sovereign of India grounded, the Ocean Mail touched with her heel on an old wreck, and turning round struck on the North Bank, where she became a total wreck in fifteen minutes. One portion of the crew were saved in the boats, the remainder were taken off by the American steamer Pembroke. She is lying completely on her beam ends, with her yardarms on the ground. An apprentice pilot and an apprentice belonging to the ship were washed off the vessel's side and drowned—a heavy sea was running at the time with a strong breeze. The cargo is highly valued, but is insured.

HONG KONG.

The Kennington reported having on board the crew of the Hamburg barque George Sands, which vessel had become a total wreck on the Pratas; the George Sands was from San Francisco, bound to this port, having on board a large number of dead Chinese and some flour. This vessel had been spoken by the Black Watch close to Hong Kong.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SILK.—The circular of Messrs. Waithman mentions:—"We have had large business in China silk since last mail, and prices have experienced a considerable recovery, the advance being more palpable on ordinary and common Tsattees than on the better descriptions. Japan silk has also been in brisk demand, and prices are fully 1s. per lb. dearer than they were a fortnight since. The cause of this 'spurt' in the market it is difficult to trace; business commenced with the attraction of moderate prices, and the upward tendency must be owing to the warlike nature of the recent advices from Japan, as there is certainly nothing in the state of trade, either here or on the Continent, to warrant higher rates for silk. Deliveries, 1st to 25th of September, inclusive: China, 3,403 bales; Japan, 1,777, total, 5,180 bales."

In addition to the Constitution, the Snow Squall, from China to New York, was fired into by the Confederate Tusculooa off the Cape, but escaped.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China have determined to call up £250,000 additional capital, by the issue of 10,000 shares of £25, at a premium of £10, the £100,000 thus raised being added to the reserve fund.

MANCHESTER, September 25.—The yarn market has been very quiet to-day, and the business done has been small. There has been a little buying for Calcutta and the Mediterranean, but nothing of any moment. The cloth market is affected in the same way. Manufacturers are generally firm, but buyers are cautious, and the transactions have been few and to a limited amount only.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLES.—Sept. 23, at Brouwershaven.—From Padang: Geertruida Maria. From Tjilatjap: Salatiga.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 23, from Deal.—For Singapore: Ava.

SPOKEN.—Jacob Roggeveen, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 13, 46 N., 17 W.; Tweelingen, Batavia to Holland, July 10 (?), 31 N., 32 W.; Cornelia Mathilda, Batavia to Schiedam, Sept. 6, 41 N., 37 W.; Reyerwaard, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 2 off Ascension; Reinhard, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 2, 38 N., 40 W.

CASUALTIES.—Havre, Sept. 23.—A letter from Mauritius dated Aug. 6 states that the Pomone, French ship, Giraud, from Bankok to Cherbourg, had put in there with vessel and cargo very much damaged, having experienced very bad weather since leaving the Straits of Sunda on July 18, and she would probably be condemned.

The Admiralty have ordered the screw-steamer Edward Percy to be surveyed for the conveyance of Government stores to Hong Kong.

OUR ACTION IN JAPAN.

The following article, from the Morning Herald of the 18th inst., commenting on our position in Japan, regards English authorities there as in a dilemma becoming hourly more complicated. We would merely remark that our contemporary has evidently drawn his inferences as to the internal condition of the Japanese Empire from a French telegram, to the effect that civil war had broken out, a telegram not confirmed by advices received subsequently, via San Francisco and New York; and further, that our contemporary appears to have taken the Japanese version of the relative position of the Spiritual and Temporal Emperors; for although the Mikado holds a nominal supremacy, and is consulted on important occasions—ranking above the Tycoon, as a priest ranks above a prince—he exercises no known executive functions, for which indeed his complete retirement peculiarly unfits him. It serves the Japanese, at the present moment, to make him "all in all"—a nice game, to which Colonel Neale is fortunately well up. Of course, the Mikado is the impersonation of bigotry, and is allied closely to every form of official intolerance; but from the people, who are divided up in various religions and creeds, he gets little more than pious respect. The Japanese have presumed on our ignorance of the respective spheres of these two potentates. No doubt the Tycoon and the Mikado are hand-in-hand whilst acting apparently such diverse parts:—

"While Admiral Kuper is waiting for instructions from home and expecting reinforcements from China to arrive in the roads of Kanagawa, the attitude of the Japanese Government becomes daily more threatening towards foreigners. We should, perhaps, say the attitude of one of the Japanese Governments. The whole mind of Japan has been thrown into a ferment, and the political system of this people of thirty millions has been shaken to its foundations by the... of foreigners and the introduction

of European ideas. The latest lesson from abroad by which they have profited is the art of revolution. There is civil war in the island, and a declared antagonism between the Governments of the spiritual and temporal Emperors, the Mikado and Tycoon. For ages the Japanese have gone on quietly with their strange method of an *imperium in imperio*. The supremacy of the hereditary ruler has not been disputed by the powerful commander-in-chief, who has been accustomed to administer most of the affairs of the country. The truth has now dawned upon the benighted minds of Mikado and Tycoon. It has become apparent to them that they represent opposite principles, and that they have no choice but to fight it out, each backed by his supporters, in the approved fashion of that outer world to which the Japanese and their rulers have so long been strangers. The quarrel is a very pretty one, and unless one side or the other is disposed to give in, we do not see how it is to be settled in any other way. The Japanese, we suppose, must set to work to cut each other's throats till every one of their fertile valleys and breezy plains has a right to an honourable comparison with the corpse strewn battle-fields of that pre-eminently civilised country where, because there are also two parties among them which cannot agree precisely as to certain details of this civilising work, the nation has set its heart on two years of fratricide. It is lamentable to think that to the dreary details of American and Chinese butcheries we shall now have to record with each mail the progress that another race is making in self-extinction. The Japanese islands are fertile and productive to a wondrous extent; their products are varied; their wealth is prodigious; they cover an area of a quarter of a million square miles. Unfortunately for the Europeans, whose cupidity is excited by contact with them, there are thirty millions of troublesome natives on them. But we may spare ourselves all anxiety. We need not go to war with them, and shoot them down with Armstrong guns and Enfield rifles. We need not settle among them and wear them out of the world, as we have fretted away the native races of America, New Zealand, and Australia. These poor Japanese seem conscious that they are in the way, and seem bent upon saving us all trouble in their behalf. By this time one-half of the nation is arrayed in arms against the other half. The wars of such people are endless. Before they have half finished, we may expect a considerable reduction in the population of Japan.

"The Tycoon, or military Emperor, represents the 'party of progress' in Japan. Compared to his antagonist, he is a mere plebeian, without descent or claim to high rank. The middle class and the merchants are with him, with all those who wish to profit by commercial intercourse with Europe. He can only make Daimios of those followers whom he delights to honour. These are a kind of knights, an inferior order of nobility. The Daimios, or great nobles, are created by and owe feudal allegiance to the Mikado, who has his court at Miako, while that of the Tycoon is at Yedo. The spiritual Emperor and his followers represent the old respectability, the aristocracy of Japan. The Daimios are great landowners, each more or less independent in his princely domain. The landed interest in Japan and elsewhere is on the side of the Crown and of conservative institutions. The aristocratic party have their prejudices. They are all for the old policy of exclusiveness. They hold in abhorrence the treaty concluded with Lord Elgin. They retired in a body from Yedo some time since, as a protest against the radical innovations of the Tycoon, against the party of the friends of foreigners, and against the European Ministers, whose entrance into the capital was regarded as an infamous intrusion. Nor have the nobles confined themselves to this moral demonstration. It has been by their armed retainers that the various outrages upon Europeans have been committed. It was they who attacked the British embassy and nearly murdered Mr. Oliphant. It was the Prince of Satsuma by whose orders Mr. Richardson was butchered. It was in the territories of the Prince of Kewsew that English and American ships were fired upon some weeks since, an outrage promptly avenged by the destruction of the fort. In the strait of Simonasaka, a narrow sea which separates Nipon, the great island, from the westernmost island of Kewsew, a Dutch man-of-war has been since fired upon, by the orders of the same Prince, who thinks himself strong enough to set all Europe at defiance. Nagasaki, the most important open port in Japan, is on the island of Kewsew.

"What are the English Government to do in this complicated dilemma? The Tycoon does not seem to be at fault, and we cannot get at the Mikado. The Tycoon has paid the indemnity money for poor Richardson's murder. There came along with it a peremptory order from the Mikado that all foreigners should at once leave, which order, of course, has not been complied with. The Dutch have had a special notice given to them. This is rather hard upon them, after they had been admitted to exclusive trade for some 200 years—a privilege which their traders in old times procured by submitting to unheard-of humiliations, such as being made to knock their heads against the ground and trampling on the cross, and being shut up in a pestilential island, and only approached at arm's length with a pair of tongs. The Dutch Government has responded to this notice to quit by sending four vessels of war to arrange matters. And now the Japanese, or the Mikado, or the Tycoon, or all of them, may consider themselves at war with all Europe, and America to boot. If the Tycoon is really our friend, and the Mikado our enemy, and if we can depend on late news as to their whereabouts, we may at once have an opportunity of obliging the one at the expense of the other. The large port of Osaka, on the southern coast of Nipon, is to be soon opened to our trade by the orders of the Tycoon. This gentleman is said to be in great straits just now at this very place. He is hemmed in there by the troops of the Mikado, whose Imperial city of Miako is only twenty miles from Osaka. Troops are being sent, it is said, in an English vessel to Osaka to the assistance of the Tycoon. If so, we are already in the thick of the Japanese civil war."

OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA.

Since our last notice of the more and more important subject of commercially opening the West of China overland from Rangoon, the following further memorials in its favour have been sent up to the Prime Minister, and are, we hear, being supported by others from various commercial bodies of the United Kingdom:—

"To the Right Honourable

Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,

First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"The Memorial of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their Chairman, respectfully sheweth:—

"That your Memorialists had the honour to address your Lordship in July, 1860, on the subject of opening up the commerce of the Western portion of the Chinese empire across the British possession of Pegu; on which occasion your Memorialists pointed out the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the King of Burmah.

"That your Memorialists then further suggested that a representative of Her Majesty should proceed to the Court of that King and enter into negotiations with him for the encouragement of such a commerce with the Chinese empire, across his dominions.

"That your Memorialists most gratefully acknowledge the prompt action taken by Her Majesty's Government in this matter, and would point with satisfaction to the friendly disposition displayed by the King of Burmah towards Great Britain, as evidenced by the terms of the treaty recently concluded with Her Majesty.

"That it appears to your Memorialists that a most favourable opportunity is presented by the treaty in question for obtaining that access to the Western portion of the Chinese empire which has been so long desired, and the great advantage of which it is impossible to exaggerate.

"That according to information which your Memorialists have received, it is essential to the effective realisation of this important object, that a trade route should be established between the port of Rangoon and the south-western frontier of the Chinese empire, across the north-east frontier of Pegu and the south-east corner of the Burmese territory.

"That as a preliminary to this it is most necessary that a reliable survey should be made of the line of country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, on the Cambodia river, a distance of about 500 miles; one-half of which is on British territory, and the remainder on that of the King of Burmah.

"Your Memorialists would, therefore, respectfully request your Lordship to instruct the Viceroy of India to take steps to effect such survey; the expenses attending which will, in the opinion of your Memorialists, be far outweighed by the commercial advantages which must arise therefrom, both to this country and to India. And, further, that His Excellency may be instructed to use his influence with the King of Burmah, either to cause the portion of the route lying within his dominions to be similarly surveyed, or to grant facilities to the British authorities in Pegu to carry out that object.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

"Chamber of Commerce,
"Manchester, 2nd July, 1863."

"HENRY ASHWORTH,
"Chairman.

"To the Right Honourable

Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,

First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"The Memorial of the Cotton Supply Association respectfully sheweth:—

"That your Memorialists have heard with much satisfaction that treaty relations have again been entered into between Her Majesty and the King of Burmah.

"That your Memorialists observe, from a copy of the treaty as published in India, that one of its provisions is:—'That British merchants shall settle and hold lands for the erection of houses of business, in any parts of the Burmese territory.' And that another article provides:—'That people, from whatever country or nation, who may wish to proceed to the British territory, shall be allowed by the Burmese ruler to pass without hindrance.'

"That your Memorialists are informed that between British Pegu and the south-west of China proper, are the three Burmese Shan provinces of Moni, Kiang-Tung, and Kiang-Hung, which were severally more than once visited—in 1836-37 and other years, before the annexation of Pegu—by Dr. Richardson and Captain M'Leod (now Major-General M'Leod, commanding the troops in British Burmah), under the direction of the Supreme Government of India, to ascertain their commercial capabilities, and to open, if possible, a trade with them from Moelmyen.

"That those officers found the country they traversed producing much cotton, all of which was being collected by Chinese caravans and carried into China to be manufactured; some of the Chinese so seen by Dr. Richardson being within twenty miles of the north-east frontier of what has since become British Pegu.

"That your Memorialists consider that if a commercial way were opened from the port of Rangoon across Eastern Pegu by the most direct practicable line to the above-named Burmese Shan provinces, the cotton there grown, reported to be of a superior quality, would find its way to Rangoon for shipment to England.

"That your Memorialists are advised that there are upwards of forty millions of acres of waste land in the British provinces of Pegu, Manaban, &c., very much of which can be made highly productive with the necessary labour; and that the suggested road from Rangoon to Kiang-Hung would induce Chinese to come down from the south-west of China to settle on such waste land; which, under their cultivation, would furnish large supplies of cotton.

"Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully request your Lordship to take the subject into your serious consideration, and to direct the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to open up a commercial way between the port of Rangoon, and the north-east frontier of British Pegu, on or near to the Salween river; and further, to move the King of Burmah for a continuation of such commercial way from that point of British Pegu, through Kiang-Tung, to Kiang-Hung on the right bank of the Upper Cambogia river.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

"For and on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association,

(Signed)

"Cotton Supply Association:
"Manchester, 1st July, 1863."

"JOHN CHEETHAM,
"President.

"To the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P.,
"First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

"My Lord,—The Committee of the East India and China Association of Liverpool have again the honour to memorialise your Lordship, on the subject of overland communication with China, by way of British Pegu and Burmah.

"Your memorialists are of opinion, my lord, that the Treaty recently concluded with the Burmese government, affords a most favourable opportunity for extending British commerce to the South-western and Western provinces of the Chinese empire; and they believe that the establishment of a trade route between the port of Rangoon and the upper Cambojia river on the South-western border of the province of Yunnan, would greatly facilitate this desirable object.

"Your memorialists, therefore, very respectfully suggest that, as a preliminary measure, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India be instructed to order a survey of the country between Rangoon and the Upper Cambojia River. Or, if this be deemed undesirable, that the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah be obtained as to the feasibility of the project.—I have the honour to be, my lord, on behalf of the committee, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"J. B. COOPER.

"West India and China Association, Liverpool, 28th August, 1863."

THE TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS IN CHINA.

FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPT. 22.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, from Major-General Brown, commanding the British troops in China, has been communicated to Lord Russell by the Secretary of State for War:—

Various statements having appeared in the several journals published at Shanghai, concerning the treatment of rebel prisoners, and alleged torture of some few taken at the capture of Taitsan, I have the honour to state that a report was made to me by Captain Murray, R.A., commanding a field force in support of the attack on Taitsan, soon after his return to head quarters, of the Imperialists' cruel treatment to their prisoners. I took the report to Her Britannic Majesty's consul (Harvey) without delay, and expressed my desire that the Foutai should be informed of the same, and to urge upon him to send out an order at once to all his Mandarins in command, forbidding any cruelty to be exercised upon captured prisoners, and further, if any report was again made to me of a similar nature, I would cease to act with his troops. Lieut. R. Cane, R.A., who has been six years in China, and has some knowledge of the Chinese language and customs, was the first who reported the circumstance to Captain Murray, and the letter of the former officer, called for by me, or report, is here annexed, and details, I think, everything most clearly. I have no reason to believe otherwise than that the Foutai is equally anxious to be as humane as possible to his prisoners; some hundreds were lately captured at Quang-san, and, so far from being cruelly or severely dealt with, have actually, to a great extent, been incorporated by Major Gordon into his own regiment; and I have also asked for some to be sent down to me from Quang-san to be drilled with, and attached to, the batteries of Chinese artillery gun Lascars, which are under the command of the officer commanding Royal Artillery, who reports them most useful and efficient. Major Gordon was also lent by me some fifty of these drilled Lascars for his attack on Quang-san, and speaks most highly of them. I have now only to draw attention to "eye-witness's" statement, who would actually allow the public to believe that men, undergoing extreme torture, such as he describes, with various wounds, from whence issued copious streams of blood, could not only exist from eleven a.m. till sunset, but then be able to be led out for execution, leaving one to suppose that he was present the whole time; whereas the editor, in his remarks on the bishop's letter, to remove any apprehension as to the non-influence of British officers who were on the spot, states that the treatment the prisoners were undergoing was only discovered ten minutes before their execution. This alone, I submit, stamps the whole statement as highly coloured and greatly exaggerated.

(Enclosure.)

Shanghai, June 11, 1863.

Sir,—In reply to the inquiry of the Major-General Commanding, I have the honour to inform you that, on the 3rd May, 1863, I was present at Waikongsum, as Acting Field-Adjutant to a force under the command of Captain A. Murray, Royal Artillery. In the afternoon of that day I was taking a walk for exercise, with several other officers, along the main road towards Ko-lung-sung, and in passing between two Imperialist stockades, our attention was attracted by a number of men, I think seven or eight, naked and tied to posts. On approaching I found they were Changman prisoners, all with very long hair (showing that they were rebels of long standing), and with the very peculiar complexion and physiognomy which have been frequently noticed as acquired by men who have spent much time among the Taipings.

These men had evidently been sentenced to the punishment of the "Ling-che," or "slow and ignominious death," what we call "cutting into a thousand pieces," and it was also evident that they had been spared as much as possible, and little more than the form of this horrible punishment carried out. Each man had a piece of skin, not flesh, about four inches by two, partly stripped from one arm and hanging down, and one or two arrows had been pushed (apparently not shot) through the skin in different places. There was very little blood about the ground, and the men did not appear to be in pain; one was crying out very loudly that he was a Shanghai coolie, and ought not to be put to death as a rebel. He had, however, very long hair. I asked a low Chinese officer present what they were. He told me they were old and well-known rebels, two of them officers, and that they were about to be beheaded. He said they had been exposed from midday. (It was about half-past four or five p.m. when I saw them.) At the same time I saw an official approaching to superintend the execution, and, not being anxious to witness the spectacle, which I had often seen before, I withdrew. From what other officers who remained informed me, I gathered that decapitation was performed at once in the usual manner, except that the sword employed was blunt, and the

executioner inept. I saw no other signs of torture whatever, and considered that these men were, taking into account Chinese laws and customs, rather mercifully dealt with. A dead Changman lay some distance off, who had been treated in a similar manner to the others; in addition a slight incision had been made from his breast to his groin, but, from the absence of blood, I think this was done after death. On my return to Waikong I reported what I had seen to Captain Murray, commanding, who desired me to visit the camp next morning, and to take notice of the occurrence, which I did by mentioning it to a fourth rank military field officer, the senior in the camp. I told him we English did not like such punishments; that if a man deserved death, we executed him at once, and did not expose or mutilate him. I expressed general disapproval of what had been done, and said the English commanding officer was much displeased at it, and if anything of the sort was attempted again, would march up and put a stop to it; and that I hoped it would not again occur during our stay. He replied that he did not himself approve of it, but that I must recollect that a large number of the rebel prisoners taken at Taitsan had been pardoned by the High Imperial officers, permitted to shave their heads, and employed as soldiers or labourers; and that it was not possible to restrain the Imperial soldiers from taking some vengeance for the treatment which the rebels had inflicted on 300 or more of their comrades, who had been trapped into Taitsan on a false promise of a surrender of the place. These men, he said, were almost all put to death, and very many of them had their "bodies wounded, and cotton put over their wounds and set on fire," and were otherwise badly tortured. (This, I understand, was really the case.) He added that the Chinese General Officer then in command at Waikongsum-kwoh Ta jin was mercifully inclined, and anxious not to be severe with the rebel soldiers, many of whom had been carried away forcibly, and compelled to serve in the ranks of the Taipings.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ROBERT EMMET CAVE, Lieut. Royal Artillery.

The Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Shanghai.

N.B.—1,100 men were sent up to take possession of Taitsan by the Foutai. They were entrapped, and out of the above number only some 300 were rescued by Major Gordon on the fall of Taitsan. 350 are known to have been beheaded a few days before the capture, and the remainder are still unaccounted for.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GUNS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES.")

SIR,—Assuming the accounts of what has been and is to be done in America with guns of large calibre and long range to be strictly accurate, let us compare them with what can be and has been done with our English artillery.

Fort Sumter, attacked in reverse, not in front, has been battered to destruction from a distance of 2½ miles (4,620 yards). Only last week, at Shoeburyness, 14 110 lb. shot were fired at a point 4,600 yards from the gun. The two first, being trial shots, fell, the first short of, the second beyond the mark; 13th turned over in its flight and fell short; the other 11 shot all fell within a space 76 yards long by 13 yards wide—that is, within the limits of a very small fort, even within the space occupied by the hull of a ship lying, as it would have been in the then state of the wind, end on to the battery from which the shot were fired.

The American guns have penetrated nine inches of iron plates, backed by two feet of oak. Our 110-pounder Armstrong has sent its shot through twelve inches thick of plates built together in the American manner of armour-plating, and through six feet of solid oak timber without iron-plating. An oak backing behind these ineffective built-up plates has not been tried in England.

The Americans have shelled Charleston at five miles' distance, and promise to throw shot and shell seven miles. The smaller description of Armstrong guns, with an elevation of 39 deg., have ranged 10,000 yards and consequently we know certainly that the larger guns will do as much, and somewhat more.

Once let it be decided to use guns liable to burst, and shot of any size may be thrown to almost incredible distances.

We have thrown a shell three feet in diameter, weighing 2,400 lb., and with capacity for a bursting charge of 450 lb. of powder; but the mortar gave way after firing a few rounds.

The effect of shot upon armour plates depends upon the hardness of the projectile, its weight, and velocity of striking. A slow, heavy shot is proved to be not so effective as a lighter one with higher velocity, and, *ceteris paribus*, the effect is proportional to the charge of powder effectively used. The 68-pounder, with its charge of 14 lb., is more effective at short ranges than the 110-pounder with its charge of 12 lb. The 300-pounder, with its 45 lb. charge, produces quite three times the destructive effect of the 68-pounder, and so on. We do possess several effective 300-pounder guns; we have one 600-pounder under experiment, and it is believed that a 1,000-pounder is in course of construction.

The Americans have shown in actual war that large shot can be thrown with accuracy to great distances by heavy charges of powder, from guns which vary the amusement by bursting. We have proved the same facts on our practice grounds, with guns which do not burst explosively, but do in some instances of the larger sizes give way, and become unserviceable until repaired.

We are at least up with the Americans in artillery progress.

ONCE A GUNNER.

N.B.—The Chinese have used cast-iron guns with an inner tube of wrought iron for centuries. Such guns were used against us in the first Chinese war, and we found it impracticable to burst them when captured.

SAIGON AND THE ANNAMITE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

It is announced in the Imperialist journal *La France* that the French possessions in Annam are not to remain in that condition, but are to be converted into a regular colony. Admiral de la Grandière, the Governor, has lately returned from

a tour in the interior of the country, and is said to express himself well satisfied with what he has seen and heard there. He is to start again soon on a voyage of exploration into Cambogia, and to go up the river to Ponompang. Furthermore, we are informed that the system in operation in Paris is to be applied to Saigon, that is, the place is to be rebuilt on a grand plan, and all is to be made monumental and beautiful. The cathedral has been consecrated, and a splendid ceremony was observed on the occasion when Monsigneur Lefevre, the Bishop of Isauro-polis, and all the French clergy and laity appeared in their gorgeous clerical and imperial costumes, and produced, we are assured, a magnificent effect. It is added that the natives are being rapidly converted to Christianity, and that the fact must produce an immense change in the condition of the population. *La France* adds that, "in a few years Saigon will be one of the most important maritime towns in Asia." We English have some experience of the time it takes to effect any important change in the habits of Eastern nations, and we know also in what brilliant colours French perspectives are generally painted, and we do not feel alarmed that Saigon will surpass Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, or even Hong Kong during the present century; but we wish the French all success in their undertaking, and trust that civilisation and commerce will benefit largely by what is going on at Saigon.

The Annamite Ambassadors have arrived in Paris and taken possession of their hotel, situated between the Champs Elysées and the Lord Byron, the same that was occupied by the Siamese Embassy. The Ambassadors arrived duly at Toulon, and were conveyed to Marseilles in the *Labrador*. They were received with all the ceremonies observed on such occasions, guns were fired in their honour, and the streets of Marseilles were lined with troops from the port of landing to the Grand Hotel, where the visitors were lodged, and before the door of which the General of Brigade and the Commandant were stationed on horseback. The Ambassadors were received on landing by M. Mure de Pelane, Consul-General and Representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Captain Aubaret, Aide-de-Camp to Vice-Admiral Bonard, and other officials. On reaching the hotel the drums sounded, the soldiers presented arms, and the bands opened their harmonious fire. The balconies and windows of all the houses on the line were crowded with ladies, and the flags of France, of the city of Marseilles, and of the Kingdom of Annam, yellow, with a broad green border, floated over all. The whole of the civil and military authorities of the place paid visits of ceremony to the Ambassadors, and in the evening the latter went to hear an opera and witness European dancing at the theatre. The first of these entertainments was witnessed and listened to by the Annamites with grave interest, but the second interested them amazingly, and they took no care to conceal their pleasure—not unmingled probably with astonishment—for the ballet, in the presence of a crowd of fashionable women, must have been to them a new sensation.

In due course the Embassy reached Paris and took possession of the house, or rather two houses, prepared for it. In the afternoon the Ambassadors and their suite took a drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and the Parisians had the first glimpse of the Annamites, who were, of course, criticised with considerable acuteness, and whose plain blue dresses did not obtain much admiration, while their persons were not set down as handsome or even striking, which was partly owing to the fact that whereas at Marseilles they appeared in dresses magnificently ornamented with embroidered suns and moons, in Paris they wore what the gamins here called dark blue blouses. It is true that the absence of the Emperor and the Court ought to account for the *negligé* adopted, but then Eastern folks are expected to be fine, and I fear the good people of Paris felt much the same disappointment when they saw the blue blouses as the countryman when he saw George IV. in undress, only they had more tact than to exclaim with the countryman in question—"Why I seed a chap at Bartlemy 'fair much more like a king (or ambassador, no matter which) 'than that chap there." One thing amused the illers most amazingly. The Ambassadors occupied several carriages, and were escorted by two squadrons of cavalry, but on the front seat of the carriage in which the Ambassadors rode was an enormous red and gilt box, which some gamins declared contained the best clothes of the illustrious visitors, but which probably held some paraphernalia which the custom of their country would not allow them to dispense with. Perhaps they put it there to get rid of the unpleasantness of having travelling companions staring them constantly in the face, and

thus, by the introduction of the box, converted the carriage into a chariot; if so, I think the plan did them infinite credit. By the way, I must not forget to mention that the consideration of the police of Marseilles was put to the proof and came out of it honourably by a terrible breach of decorum committed by the Ambassadors, who smoked cigarettes during the whole time they were at the theatre. The only bad point about it was that it must have been a sore trial for the Marseillais to witness and not aid in the narcotic enjoyment.

The Ambassadors have been duly received at the Foreign-office. The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the reception:—

"The Envoys and their suite wore on the occasion the costume used for grand ceremonies, which is precisely the same as was worn in the time of the old Chinese dynasty of the Mings. Phan-Than-Gian, the first Ambassador, in spite of his profound emotion, addressed the Minister in very suitable language, and the reply, together with the cordial reception of which he was the object, soon set him at his ease. Phan-Than-Gian told M. Drouyn de Lhuys that on the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty entered into between France and the Empire of Annam, the Emperor Napoleon having sent a mission to Hue, the Emperor Tu-Duc, on his side, had desired to send an embassy to compliment the Emperor of the French, and that he was happy at having been chosen by his Sovereign to fulfil that mission, and at being thus able to present his homages to the Minister. M. Drouyn de Lhuys replied that the Emperor regretted that he could not at present receive the Annamite mission, but that his Majesty had charged him to give them the most cordial welcome; the Ambassadors might rest assured that they would find in France the most sincere marks of sympathy and friendship. The Ambassador expressed his gratification at the attention which the mission had met with on their voyage, and particularly since their arrival on the French territory. Thanks to Captain Auberet, who acted as interpreter, the conversation was kept up without difficulty, and turned successively on the visit to the arsenal at Toulon, the arrival at Marseilles, &c. After taking tea which was served to them, the Ambassadors and their suite took leave of the Minister, and returned to their hotel much pleased with the reception they had met with."

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 22.

The States-General were opened on the 21st inst. by the King of Holland in person. In his speech His Majesty said that the foreign relations of Holland continued to be friendly, while the good understanding with Belgium had been strengthened by the treaties recently made between the two States. He congratulated the country on its prosperity and the good state of its military forces, and informed the States that projects of law for a new criminal and civil code, for the extension of railways, for a reform of the system of taxation, and for the improvement of the Dutch colonies, would be presented to them in the course of the session.

In my last letter I sent you the heads of the actual revenue and expenditure of this kingdom for the year 1858 as finally settled and closed by the Court of Accounts, from papers presented to the States-General by the Dutch Government. From the same source I am enabled to-day to give your readers a similar *exposé* for the year 1859, which also has not been published before. From this document it appears that the receipts were as follows:—

Taxes	Fl. 54,658,675	39½ cents.
Domains	1,219,613	34½ "
Post-office and Telegraph ..	2,146,664	75½ "
State Lottery	401,542	"
Sundries	2,045,328	99½ "
Contribution from the surplus fund of previous years ..	29,271,961	06 "
Do. from the colonial surplus ..	13,000,000	"

Total Fl. 103,343,785 55 cents.

The expenditure may be lumped as follows:—

Interest on the National Debt ..	Fl. 30,569,191	92½ cents.
Amortisation of do. ..	19,231,192	27½ "
Extraordinary expenses paid by virtue of special laws ..	8,480,841	13½ "
Ordinary expenditure	39,505,695	02 "

Total Fl. 97,786,920 35½ cents.

Showing a surplus of 5,556,865 19½ "

Which has been disposed of as follows:—For the purchase and amortisation of the National Debt, 1,544,597 fl. 89 cents; for repayment of treasury bills, 4,000,000 fl.; and to cover the deficiency in the account for 1858 of the fund for prisoners' work, 12,267 fl. 30½ cents.

The Colonial Minister has sent to the Standing Committee of the Second Chamber the Bill for regulating the responsa-

bility and disposal of the colonial surplus, so that the subject may be brought forward for discussion as soon as the new session is opened.

A commencement has been made with the printing of the new Budget for distribution to the members of the Second Chamber, to enable the sections to examine its contents and report to the House at an early period of the session.

The Notarial Act of Incorporation of the Association for carrying into execution the concession granted by the Royal Decrees of March 10 and July 16 of this year, Nos. 1 and 38, for the railroad between Samarang and the Regencies in Java, has been executed by Mr. Amija Esser, Notary Public of this city. Of the total capital of fourteen millions of florins, the first series of ten millions in shares of a thousand florins each, was immediately taken. The Netherlands Indian Railway Company may well be proud of having the name of His Majesty the King at the head of their shareholders. The following gentlemen are appointed commissioners:—Dr. H. Van Beeck-Voleenhoven, A. W. Van Eeghen, A. Fraser, Younker D. A. Junius Van Hemert, A. Mendel, and K. F. Schill. The directors are Messrs. W. Poolman, C. Van Heukelom, and E. H.'s Jacob. The seat of the company is established at the Hague.

According to letters received here by the overland mail the appearance of the sugar plantations in the Eastern part of Java is anything but favourable. In many places the quantity will be 25 per cent. less than last year. In the central and Western districts of Java, Samarang, Japara, Tagal, and Cheribon there is every probability of an abundant sugar crop, so that on the whole the result will be a middling average crop. On the other hand the growing coffee gives rise to the most hopeful expectations, and its expected to be of considerably larger quantity than in any previous year.

The Royal assent has been given for the formation of a company with limited liability at Amsterdam to be called the "Dutch Colonial Bank."

It is understood that the collection of Japanese products and manufactures, made by the indefatigable Colonel von Siebold, and which was lately exhibited to the public in this city, will shortly be transferred to the new Maximilian Polytechnic School at Wurtzburg, in Bavaria, of which place Colonel von S. is a native. It is stated that he offered the collection to the Museum at Leyden, but that it was declined.

A letter from Manila of the 21st July, says a small quantity of cigars were advertised by Government for public sale on the 13th of that month, but that it was postponed *sine die* in consequence of despatches received in the meantime from Madrid with orders to raise the price of cigars 20 per cent.

According to the census just published the population of the kingdom is 3,293,577 persons, of which 1,616,357 are males and 1,677,220 females.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following vessels to convey cargoes of produce from Java as subjoined:—*Josephine Bernhardina*, Capt. Bos, for Amsterdam; *Wilhelmina*, Capt. Koster, for Amsterdam; *Pollux*, Capt. Cruys, for Amsterdam; *Galilei*, Capt. May, for Amsterdam; *Quatre-Bras*, Capt. Nieuwenhuys, for Amsterdam; *Christina*, Capt. Remeeus, for Amsterdam; *Catharina Jacoba*, Capt. Toujes, for Rotterdam; *Noord Brabant*, Capt. Loos, for Rotterdam; *Edvard and Marie*, Capt. Kolff, for Rotterdam; *Concurrent*, Capt. Van der Florst, Schiedam.

The company advertised for tenders for the delivery of 41,000 kilogrammes of salt meat for the use of the navy in Netherlands India.

In the manufacturing iron establishment at Fyenoord, near Rotterdam, which has of late undergone an extensive enlargement, a number of agricultural implements are being made for Japan, and fresh orders have arrived for a larger quantity.

The newspapers of this city reproduce without note or comment an article in the *Batavian Handelsblad*, signed "Bartjes," in which the writer denounces in strong language the unpatriotic conduct of the Governor-General if he accepts Mr. Robinson's tender for the East India steamboat service for ten years merely because it was the lowest bid. He argues that as the difference was only 421 florins annually between the English company and their (only other) Dutch competitors, it should not prevent Government from giving the contract to their fellow-countrymen, as if given to foreigners, with whom Holland might be at war long before the expiration of the contract, the steamers would be of course withdrawn, and the regular service interrupted.

Mr. J. A. Phillipse, hitherto President of the First Chamber of the States-General, has been re-appointed by the King to the same office for the new sessional year of 1863-64.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—The company's sale of 413,307 bags of Java and Sumatra went off with spirit, and fetched higher prices than were expected. At foot is the specification of the result. Since then favourite qualities have experienced an active demand, and higher rates are paid for yellow and bright. The continued demand and the large deliveries give incontestable proof that the stocks in retailers' hands must be nearly exhausted, and Java really required for consumption.

TEA maintains a firm attitude. The 100 chests of China Pekoe, advertised for public sale, have been withdrawn and sold by private contract at secret prices, but part of the same is re-offered for sale at 230 cents. Another sale is advertised, consisting of 300 quarter-chests of superfine Congou, per *Albuera*, from Foo-chow-Foo.

SUGAR.—The company's sale of 30,962 kranjangs shows rather an improvement in the value of the raw article, the prices obtained being about 1½ above the valuation of the brokers, and only 1½ below the rates obtained at the July sale, whereas a fortnight ago they were 2½ below them. The result of the sale was as follows:—

No. 11	..	940	kr.	..	29½	fl.	..	No. 16	..	5,675	kr.	..	34½	fl.
12	..	1,299	"	..	30½	"	..	17	..	4,878	"	..	35	"
13	..	2,552	"	..	30½	"	..	18	..	2,290	"	..	35½	"
14	..	2,621	"	..	31½	"	..	19	..	963	"	..	36	"
15	..	2,914	"	..	33½	"	..	20	..	358	"	..	36½	"

RICE.—No prices in Java, and prices nominal.

SPICES.—A few parcels of Nutmegs, No. 1, found purchasers at company's sale prices. No. 2 commands an advance of 1 cent on the same, and No. 3 even 2 cents. Mace has also been placed at 2 cents above sale prices. There is rather more demand for Cinnamon, No. 3, for which 98 cents is willingly paid.

BANCA TIN continues with a downward tendency, and some sales have been made at 72½ fl.

INDIGO fully maintains its position, but with limited dealings.

COCHENILLE has had a lively sale at full prices, and stocks are much reduced.

HIDES.—Several parcels of East India have been sold by tender at secret prices, among which are 731 ox per *Quartett*, 762 do. per *Ludwig*, 1,418 do. per same ship, 964 do. per *Kosmopoliet*, 90 do. per *Maid of the Tyne*, 825 do. per *Diana*, 1,990 do. per same vessel, 393 do. per *Triton*, 2,000 Buffalo per *Hebe*, 1,902 do. per *Kosmopoliet*, and 195 do. per *Triton*. By these transactions the stock is nearly exhausted.

TOBACCO.—There have been several sales by auction both here and at Rotterdam, which went off well, the whole of the Java being sold at full prices. The following are among the parcels thus disposed of:—1,474 bales DMVO, average 40½ cents; 1,664 bales Soekowono, average 51 cents; 731 bales FVDP, average 41½ cents; 35½ bales VDZ, average 38½ cents; 697 bales CHDP, average 26½ cents; 481 bales STAL, average 37 cents; 517 bales EB, average 52 cents; 492 bales MTT, average 50 cents; 548 bales Djarit RN, average 56½ cents; 454 bales Malang and Kandine, average 25 cents; 775 bales Tempel, average 38 cents. The present stock of Java is 10,322 bales.

SUNDRIES.—At public sale in this city on the 16th inst., the following goods were all sold:—3 chests of tortoiseshell, at 6 to 10½ fl.; 15,040 mother-of-pearl shells, at 50 to 72 cents; 790 bags (23,300 kilogr.) india-rubber, 95½ to 100 cents; 455 chests (27,000 kilogr.) gum damar, 23½ fl.; 61 bags (1,800 kilogr.) cubebs, 5½ to 5½½ cents.

RESULT OF THE COMPANY'S COFFEE SALE.

Standard Sample.	Bag.	Description.	Sale Prices.
No. 1	1,267	Brown	61½ cents.
2	1,366	Light-brown	61 "
3	1,856	High yellow preanger	54½ "
4	3,536	Good yellow preanger	52 "
5	6,095	Good bright, large berries	49½ "
6	23,459	Bright, slightly damaged	47 "
7	6,871	Bright yellowish	47½ to 48 "
8	2,562	Blue, with white berries	51 "
	273	Do. (separate sample)	"
9	12,077	Do., rather dull	50½ "
	2,020	Dull blue, rather white	"
10	365	Do. (separate sample)	49½ "
	1,728	Porlorico sort	"
11	331	Do. (separate sample)	53½ "
12	14,200	Green streaked	47½ "
13	6,580	Good greenish Kadoe sort	47½ to 48 "
14	3,852	Pale green, Demerara-like	49 "
	694	Do. (separate sample)	"
15	1,537	Grey, Demerara-like	48½ to 49 "
16	18,622	Green, West India-like	47½ "
17	16,619	Do. do. rather reddish	46½ "
18	25,006	Good green	46½ "
19	2,749	Variiegated yellow	47½ "
20	13,729	Bright, rather damaged	46½ "
21	29,755	Greenish, rather red	46½ "
22	44,396	Do. rather pale	46 "
23	31,386	Pale green	46 "
24	7,671	Pale variegated	46 "
25	29,375	Greenish red	45½ "
26	41,978	Red greenish	44½ "
27	10,004	Pale, rather variegated	45½ "
28	10,205	Greenish, Havana-like	45 "
29	10,181	Variiegated yellowish, damaged	46 "
30	7,840	Variiegated, much damaged	42 to 42½ "
—	8,710	Mixed parcels	— "
—	14,412	Sea-water damaged	— "

413,307 bags. All sold.

NB.—No. 19 and 20 Padang coffee; all the rest Java.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

JAPANESE HOSTILITIES.

THE Japanese artillery practice in the Simonoseki Straits, whilst serving as a striking illustration of the presumptuous folly of a Japanese Daimio, and of the blindness, no less than the weakness, of isolation, assumes a yet higher significance as indicating the importance in a naval, military, and political view of a position commanding these inland waters, which form a convenient route for vessels sailing between Shanghai and Yokohama. Although the Japanese yet keep to copper cannon and Dutch guns of small calibre, and follow old European designs in the construction of their batteries, the advantage of position told on the attack made both on the *Kienchang*, the *Medusa*, and the *Wyoming*. Should France deem the destruction of a hostile fort insufficient atonement, it is in her power to erect a strong fortification on the western entrance, where the strait is but three quarters of a mile wide. For this purpose she need take but a piece of land from Nagato on the north and a portion of the island of Tschusima on the south. The series of forts erected by the Japanese, who estimate power by number, shows a keen perception of the importance of the passage, and the ease with which it might be disputed. The new passage by which the *Medusa* made her escape, on the opposite side of the island, is commanded by the Japanese forts of Kokura, Diiri, and Noja. The long neck of land stretching out at the entrance of the Bungo channel, temptingly invites occupation. No false conscientious qualms should prevent the British Government from taking measures to occupy these positions, which would give to the foreign Power possessing them a controlling influence over Japanese policy.

The island of Awauji, at the opposite extremity of these straits, offers similar advantages. To justify such an occupation, we have but to take the TYCOON at his word. If powerless to control his Princes, they must be put permanently in check, and we know no means so effective as our obtaining the command of these straits. The money spent by the Japanese in getting up a navy, five of which were war vessels, was intended mainly to secure the command of this inland sea. These straits are the great artery even of Japanese trade, which is carried on as much by water as land.

Under the peculiar political organisation of Japan, with its 200 principalities, each ruler being an absolute potentate in all affairs that concern its internal administration, the TYCOON, whatever the extent to which he may have encouraged the demonstrations—and it would appear that he was lately visiting these very straits—will not be held a party to the outrages committed, without proofs of complicity which, if existing, he will do his best to conceal, and which no party will probably be disposed to look up. We have had enough of Japanese diplomacy; other nations have taken warning from those long and tedious efforts to obtain satisfaction to which the British Envoy allowed himself to be committed, and the natural results of which we only ourselves escape by the most summary action, including an undertaking to settle matters directly with the Prince of SATSUMA.

It is to be hoped that nothing less will be demanded by England and other Powers, than the throwing open the entire country to foreign trade. Submission to restrictions such as the Japanese imposed on the Loo-Choo islanders when these were first brought into contact with commercial nations, will never do. Ex-

perience has shown that the people are in favour of an extension of foreign connection, and that a great gulf, bridged over by polite and servile forms, lies between them and those Japanese Princes and officials, whose rapacity has made them both hated and feared.

THE PROPOSED ITALIAN MISSION TO CHINA, &c.

WE noticed, some time since, the intention of the Italian Government to despatch a diplomatic mission to China and Japan. Affairs having been consolidated at home, the Italian Government naturally seeks to secure that prestige in the Far East to which its flag is entitled, and the advantages to its commerce already secured to other nations at the open ports of the Eastern seas. The importance attached to this mission is sufficiently indicated by the appointment to the Embassy of a Milanese nobleman of great wealth and high position—the Marquis ARCONATI VISOCONTI—together with the young Italian MINISTER for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a good linguist, and skilful in conducting negotiations demanding discrimination and skill. Italy cannot well spare a war vessel from its fleet—a fleet still insufficient for any great national emergency—but with a keen appreciation of the requirements of semi-barbarians, to whom seeing is believing, the Chinese and Japanese are to be granted this amount of evidence of warlike civilisation. The Peking Court, despite its isolation, can hardly be unacquainted with the rising fortunes of Italy, or the importance of its future trade. As to Japan, the Italian war vessel conveying the Embassy, whether arriving during active hostilities or when belligerent Princes and bigoted priests have been brought to reason by knock-down arguments not to be found in their sacred books, its appearance can scarcely fail to be opportune. It is to be hoped that the Italian flag will soon be more familiar in Eastern waters. If Prussia could find its account in sending an Embassy to Siam and Japan, the motive must be far stronger with such a people as the Italians, who are essentially maritime, and the varied resources of whose country fully justify them in looking in an Eastern direction for an enlargement of their foreign trade.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM JAPAN.

(From the London and China Express.)

THREE days after the arrival of the regular mail with advices from Japan to July 13th, eleven days later news arrived by telegram via San Francisco and New York. This news strikingly confirmed the following prediction made in our issue of the *London and China Telegraph* of the 14th inst., as to the prompt retribution to be expected from the Federal commander on the station for the insult to his flag in the shot fired on an American vessel from forts in the territory of the Prince of Chosew:—

"At the very moment when the satellites of the Tycoon are representing to the Japanese people how finely they have out-manœuvred foreigners, they are destined to hear destructive salutes from the cannon's mouth of at least one American man-of-war, the commander of which is not likely to wait instructions from Government before enforcing satisfaction. No Yankee will put with Japanese diplomacy; and any number of Mexican dollars is little likely to allay the wrath of the Federal commander."

A subsequent telegram from San Francisco, affecting to give further details, involves them in so many verbal and contradictory errors, that we hesitate to place it before our readers. However, it may pass for what it is worth; we briefly note, in the way of correction, that the *Semiramis* is a French not an English vessel; that there is no British steamer in the Japanese waters named *Tancredi*; that the *Medusa* is no more English than French, but a Dutch war vessel. It wrongly appears, from these details, that an insult on our national flag had been avenged by Admiral Kuper, acting under the instructions of Colonel Neale, in the American style, and even more effectively. The *New York Herald*, in the subjoined article, indulges in some glorification at the American commander having been the first to open fire; it represents, however, the *Wyoming* had to leave its work unfinished, and that it was left to British troops to destroy the hostile forts, seize the batteries, spike the guns, and destroy their ammunition. The *New York Herald* professes to see the end of the fray, and anticipates as the result of the joint operation of all the great naval Powers in withstanding the ignorant and bigoted action of the Japanese Government, the removal of all remaining restrictions to foreign trade in the Japanese waters—the throwing open the whole country to foreign intercourse. The same journal very confidently refers the hostility of the Japanese to their knowledge of European and American power and

wealth, derived through their late embassies, and suspects a tragical finish to the members of those delegations. The following is the uncorrected telegram as it appeared in the New York papers:—

"San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1863.

"Advices from Japan to the 24th of July are received. The English ship *Medusa*, bound from Nagasaki to Kanagawa, by the passage, was, on the 15th of July, attacked by some forts and vessels that had previously fired on the American ship *Pembroke*. The *Medusa* received twenty-four shots, and was much injured. She had four men killed and six wounded. On the 20th of July the American steamer *Wyoming* arrived at Kanagawa from a trip to punish the Danio, whose vessels and forts fired on the *Pembroke*. The *Wyoming* reported that she had done her work well, having blown up the Japanese steamer *Sarsfield*, silenced nearly all the neighbouring forts, and left the Japanese steamer *Lanck* in a sinking condition. The *Wyoming* received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded, when she deemed it prudent to proceed to Kanagawa. On the 24th of July Admiral Jurez, in the British steamer *Semiramis*, returned to Kanagawa, and reported having arrived with the *Semiramis*, on the previous Monday, in Semionseki Straits. The British steamer *Tancredi* received the fire from the Japanese batteries, which, with the forts, were bombarded for about three hours. One hundred and fifty-three British troops then landed, who destroyed the forts and batteries, spiked the guns, blew up the powder magazine and burnt the village. But little fight was shown by the Japanese after being shelled out of the forts; and what they did do was from behind trees and jutting points of rocks. Two thousand Japanese troops were reported to be descending towards the British vessels: but it was not thought that they would attempt to pass within the range of their guns. At last accounts nothing could be seen of the Japanese steamers *Lanck* and *Sarsfield*; but the topmast of one of the sunken vessels was thought to be seen. The casualties of the British in the last attack were three killed."

(New York Herald Sept. 9th)

"By way of the telegraph from San Francisco we have some very extraordinary news from Japan. To punish an outrageous attack on one of our merchant ships in the Japanese waters, the United States gunboat *Wyoming* had blown up one Japanese war steamer, had sunk another, and had silenced nearly all the surrounding forts. For a similar offence against one of their trading vessels the British had sent up the same inlet as we understand it, an expedition, consisting of at least two war steamers, from which, after a heavy bombardment, a detachment of troops was landed, 'who destroyed the forts, batteries, and the town, spiked the guns, blew up the powder magazine, and burned the village,' thus finishing up the job which, only for the want of a second gunboat, was not completely finished by 'the Yankees.'

"From these events it would appear that the late imposing delegation of high and mighty ambassadors from Japan to this country has been productive of very little good towards cementing the bonds of peace between the two nations. We suspect, indeed, that those aforesaid ambassadors, on returning home, told such stories of the extent, the wealth, power, and material development and resources of the United States as to excite at once, with the incredulity, the distrust, and hatred of the ruling powers of Japan. We apprehend that very few of that delegation of seventy odd men, including 'Tommy,' are now in the land of the living; that they saw in the United States too much for their own good; that the *hari-kari* has disposed of them, and that the reports of their travels and observations here had the effect of closing against Americans the doors of Japan, instead of opening them to the admission of those 'powerful barbarians beyond the seas.' The same influences have doubtless operated to the prejudice of the English and the French among the Japanese, and hence, we conclude, all these late feuds and diplomatic difficulties and bloody collisions between the natives and the outside barbarians, culminating at last in open war.

"John Bull, in his terrible battle some five or six years ago with the Chinese on the Peiho, would have suffered much worse than he did suffer had not 'the Yankees' come to the rescue. That affair was a spontaneous act of co-operation on the part of the Americans, which the English have forgotten; but they cannot ignore these later transactions, in which American and English gunpowder was employed in the same work in Japan. There is little reason to doubt that the United States gunboat *Wyoming* has opened a game of war in that empire which will vastly enlarge the commerce and political power of England along the eastern side of Asia; and in this view the subject can hardly escape a European discussion, although the work of the *Wyoming* was simply an act of punishment for an outrage upon a peaceful American trader. But there is still what Sam Weller would call such a 'wery remarkable coincidence' between the proceedings of 'the Yankees' and the British in this Japanese business that it will tax even the unscrupulous malignity of the London *Times* to torture the facts to the advantage of Jefferson Davis, although he is known in certain English rebel ship-building establishments as the Emperor of China, or the Emperor of Japan, as the occasion may require.

"The Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor of Japan (whose temporal power over the different islands of his empire may be compared to that of the Pope of Rome over the nations of Europe 500 years ago), has, it appears, resolved to 'wipe out the seven nations' or provinces under his supreme control, and to 'expel all outside barbarians.' He has commenced this comprehensive game. He has thrown down the gauntlet to the Americans and the English, and they have taken it up, and have 'moved upon the enemy's works,' the Americans leading the way. One of the inevitable results will be the opening of all the Japanese islands to foreign trade and social intercourse; and we rely upon our Government to see to it, that in these matters its interests are not neglected."

LAUNCH OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "DELHI," &c.

We noticed, in our last the launch of the *Golconda* and *Baroda*, and we have now to notice the launch of the *Delhi*,

from the yard of Messrs. Wigram and Co., Blackwall, on the 16th inst. The *Delhi* is of 2,090 tons, and 400-horse power; length 295 feet; beam, 38; depth, 27. The launch attracted a large concourse of spectators, and the ships in the dock and river were gaily dressed out with flags. The ceremony of christening the *Delhi* was performed by Miss Hall, daughter of Admiral Hall, one of the directors of the company, in the usual manner. The blocks that held the steamer to the slip were then knocked away, and the ship glided off into the river amidst the cheering of the spectators and the firing of cannon. After the *Delhi* had floated up the river a short distance, she was taken in tow, and hauled into the East India Dock to be fitted out.

The *Brockham* was also launched on the same day, from the yard of Mr. Charles Lungley, of Deptford. This is the vessel which we have already noticed as building for Messrs. Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, and Captain Maxton. The *Brockham* is 224 feet length, 200 beam, and 32 depth, and registers 984 tons.

Mr. Davison, shipbuilder, of the Tyne, has launched a barque of 460 tons, named the *Cleugh*, for the China trade.

Literature.

A Lady's Visit to Manila and Japan (Illustrated). By ANNA D'A. London: Hurst and Blackett.

In a book on the Far East from the pen of a lady, we naturally look for personal impressions rather than exact descriptions—for far more sentiment than reality. The authoress has done her best, though not always successfully, to convey her ideas of scenes and people; but her work is necessarily of a superficial character, altogether phenomenal, the husk of what she could not understand, and does not attempt to interpret. Still, the reading is entertaining where the reader, from personal knowledge of the spots visited, can supply the want. People of different nations are brought in, but those to whom alone a life-like look is given are the 10,000 Chinamen of Manila, of whom she really seems to know something. The visit to the inland sea of Japan will be read with interest; but the evident omission of the social element leaves the reader little to gratify beyond a first curiosity; this style of writing, graphic though it be at times, being completely out of date.

A second edition of an important and valuable work, *Travels in Ladak, Tartary, and Kashmir*, by Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, appears from the press of Saunders, Otley, and Co. Colonel Torrens and his companions traced the course of the Hindustan and Thibet Road from Kalka, in the plains, to Shipkee, on the borders of China. Whilst the work, for the most part, is written in sportive vein, with an unflagging zest for adventure and for novelty, the commercial and political advantages of a connection between Hindustan and China are never lost sight of. "A road," says Colonel Torrens, "that should connect them without passing through a foreign country is an immense desideratum." Still, this practical aim simply underlies the rich and amusing depictions of characters and scenes, and cannot interfere with the enjoyment of the reader. It is one of the most entertaining book of travels ever published, and is superbly illustrated with coloured scenes, which bring in an extensive reach of country.—*Andrew Deverel: the History of an Adventurer in New Guinea and on the Spanish Main*, published by Richard Bentley, is a thrilling and exciting novel in the garb of adventure and travel, duly spiced with scenes of crime and blood. A marvellous story of love, such as could be only true of the impassioned female *amoras* of the tropics, intertwines, like a fiery serpent, with the "moving incidents."—The first volume of the *History of England*, by John George Phillimore, Q.C., LL.D., has been issued by Messrs. Virtue Brothers and Co. This work, which is commenced in a bold, manly, and independent style, and challenges attention by its philosophic spirit and freedom from those conventional ideas in which the history of this country has been too much enwrapped, is evidently destined to produce its influence on the age.—*Border and Bastile*, by the celebrated author of *Guy Livingstone*, whose philosophic satire and dramatic power of arranging incident and developing a plot of growing interest, has rendered him an immense favourite with the reading public, has been published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, and is the crack book of the season.—Of juvenile publications admirably suited for families abroad, and calculated to benefit by the lessons they convey as well as to afford unalloyed enjoyment, we may men-

tion the series published by Messrs. Johnstone, Hunter, and Co., of Edinburgh. The materials of these pleasing illustrated works are derived from German as well as English sources, and promise to make an unrivalled library for permanent and lasting interest. They are beautifully got up with illuminated covers. Mr. Kingslake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, the fourth edition of which has just appeared, has already spread over the Continent. Tauchnitz, at Leipzig, has not only published a German translation of the work, but likewise a cheap English Continental edition in four small volumes. A French translation, which will most likely be read more than any other one on the other side of the Channel, will, it is stated, be brought out in Brussels in the course of the next month. But what is still more remarkable, the Englishman's keen strictures on the Russian war have also been rendered into modern Greek.—Mr. A. W. Bennett, famous for rendering the art of photography subordinate to literary purposes, has issued a work which, for style and splendour, can scarcely be equalled, entitled *The Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain*, by William and Mary Howett; the photographic illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and others. These are all strikingly beautiful, whilst the letter-press leaves no chord of interest untouched; under the skilful hands of the author and authoress, the clang of arms startles the silence of these holds of power, beauty holds high revel with gay cavaliers in banquet hall, abbeys and priories resume their pristine magnificence, and we listen with the very scenes in view to the legends and stories with which history has invested them.

The success attending the publication of *Will Adams, the First Englishman in Japan*, has encouraged Mr. Bennett to issue another edition of this romantic biography.—Mr. H. G. Bohn has published, in his usual elegant style, that most charming of Miss Mary Russell Mitford's works, *Our Village*, abounding in charming sketches of character, and a series of incidents which rivet the attention and engage the interest of the reader.—A third and enlarged edition of the Astronomer Royal's Introduction to Astronomy has appeared from the press of H. G. Bohn. Messrs. Jarrold and Sons publish *The History of France*, for the use of scholastic establishments, by the Rev. Dr. Brewer, of Trinity College. The clear demarcation of different periods in this history, the lucid style of narration, and the philosophic view taken of events as they transpire, which are viewed with reference to their immediate causes and traced to their effects, promise to give this work a foremost place in historic productions. We can recommend it without hesitation; it is compact, correct, and brought down to the present time. Persian, Turkish, Jewish, and Chinese stories will be contained in a forthcoming Spanish work, called *Los Mil y un Dias*.—Of juvenile school histories, those of Miss Corner, published by Messrs. Dean and Son, continue to maintain precedence. The clear and lively character of the narrations seizes attention, and impresses the occurrences on the memory. This lady's *History of England* will prove a great attraction in colonial schools. The coloured vignette plate presents at a glance a genealogical view of races and dynasties. The appended questions must prove extremely serviceable to teachers.—A valuable *Guide to Typography*, giving all the instruction required in this branch for practical printers, and those connected in any way with the press, is published by Mr. F. Bowering, 211, Blackfriars-road.—The *Universal Text Book of Photography*, published by Messrs. Harvey, Reynolds, and Fowler, of 10, Briggate, Leeds, is the cheapest and most practical guide to photographic processes that has yet appeared. It abounds with formulæ and useful information relative to the art and its practice, and may be confidently ordered by the amateurs and professors of the art in our colonies. This house supplies another colonial desideratum in the "Tourist's Telescope by Land and Sea," which, in convenient compass, shows great power, exhibiting an object as clearly at fifteen miles as to the naked eye at one mile, and serviceable both on sea and land.—Messrs. Barnard and Son, of Oxford-street, have issued very admirable *Alphabets and Designs of Different Periods* for the use of illuminators and decorative artists; and *Hints on Illuminating*, containing an essay on the art of ornamenting in gold or silver, by following which the brilliant productions of the middle ages in this line may be very successfully imitated.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON THE WAR POLICY.

The letter of Abe Lincoln, written from the White-house, at Washington, to the Union Committee of Illinois, who are trying so to manage

matters as to secure to the Republican party the next President, has excited world-wide comment as shadowing forth the war policy of the administration. The *New York World* regards it as indicating that the President regards the war as interminable. "If," says Uncle Abe, "you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range." This is the same sort of reasoning which Mr. Seward has indulged in, trying to palm off the insurrection of the South as undertaken and carried on by a few men, compelling the Southern population, against its will, to resort to arms. The false premises make the reasoning. Even Lincoln admits "that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless." Only a few days after writing this letter he refused a proposal from a leading politician of New York to test the feeling of the South with regard to a compromise by calling a general Convention of Northern and Southern States. But to proceed with the letter. As to the difficulty of slavery, he reminds his party that he suggested "compensated emancipation," but that they refused to be taxed for this purpose. Then what remains but "unconditional emancipation?" "You dislike," he says, "the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional; I think differently; I think that the constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there, or has there ever been, any question that by the law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy?" This paragraph, it appears, led the committee to adopt his emancipation decree, as one of the "planks" of the Republican platform. As Abe proceeds he becomes prophetically poetical, and for the sake of the sentiment sacrifices the truth, for it is well known the Mississippi is not yet open. "The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unsexed to the sea. Thanks to the great north-west for it. Nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone, and Jersey, strewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colours than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be barred who bore an honourable part in it." Evidently the rail-splitter has not forgotten his vocation. The business, bloody as it was, was still only a job. That the negro is still hated, here is the evidence. "Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to still continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes." As that precious Boston parson said, the negroes are to be valued as keeping off the bullets from white men. The letter towards the close indulges in this precious bit of bunkum:—"It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely or better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present—not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow muddy bayou; and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks."

THE FEDERAL DEBT.

A correspondent from New York writes:—

"Mr. Chase having to provide \$60,000,000 to pay the arrears due to the army and navy has come into the market as a borrower of \$50,000,000. He proposes to raise the money by the issue of that amount of promises to pay in sums of \$10 and upwards, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The banks of New York have agreed to take \$35,000,000 and those of Boston \$15,000,000 of the amount. These promises to pay partake of the double character of an Exchequer-bill and of a banknote. In the first capacity they bear interest, and in the second they are declared to be legal tender for all debts, public and private. As these issues must of necessity be followed in quick succession by others of like or a greater amount, if the army and the navy are to be paid, the contractors settled with, and the war pushed forward, a feeling of distrust has communicated itself to the speculative public. The non-success of the operations before Charleston, the growing doubt whether Admiral Dahlgren and General Gilmore will not fail as egregiously to capture the city as General Hunter and Admiral Dupont did before them; the calculation, based on unmistakable data, that these futile attempts to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina have already cost the Federal Government in round numbers the handsome sum of \$500,000,000, which any professional accountant, surveyor, or assessor would certainly declare to be 300 per cent. in excess of the value of the fee simple of all the land in the city, and of every house, church, bank, office, or other building within its bounds, and all the movable property therein contained; and a similar calculation that the little treasure acquired in Vicksburg was not purchased at a smaller cost, from first to last, than \$400,000,000, have contributed each in their degree to excite the fears of the many bankers, brokers, and merchants, who see no way out of the corner into which the Government is driven except by further issues of baseless paper, and who know that such issues inevitably lead to financial collapse and national bankruptcy.

"To these sources of disquiet have to be added, first, the possibility—and, as many think, the extreme probability—that General Lee will take advantage of the depletion of the Army of the Potomac, many thousands of whose veterans are doing unnecessary duty in the quasi-hostile occupation of the city of New York, to flank General Meade and march upon Washington; and, secondly, the letter of Mr. Lincoln to the Springfield Convention, which puts the extinguisher upon all the hopes of peace which have recently taken possession of the public mind, by showing that as long as he is President he will listen to no terms from the South except unconditional surrender, to be coupled with immediate emancipation. Nor is this, formidable as the list may be, the whole catalogue of causes that have come into simultaneous operation to disturb the money market, and shake the card castle of Mr. Chase's finance. The European har-

vest is known to be so abundant as to make it certain that Great Britain and France will not this year be very large purchasers of American breadstuffs; that, consequently, the importations of dry goods and other articles from Europe, which the necessities or the luxuries of the Americans may require, will have to be balanced not with corn and flour, as in other times, but with gold. How much or how little these several causes of anxiety or alarm may have affected the sensitive barometer that marks a fair and its foul in the prices of stocks and the premium on gold it is not easy for the most patient student to predicate with accuracy. Possibly the main motor of the panic that has taken possession of Wall-street for the last three days was Mr. Chase's appearance as a borrower. However that may be, the card castle has had a rough shaking. Shares in the 'fancy' railways—manipulated by the leviathans of speculation—have come tumbling down, and gold has gone clambering up.

"A few men have made large fortunes, for Mr. Chase does not keep his secrets so effectually as not to let his relatives, his personal friends, and some Western politicians and financiers, on whose services he relies to get a large Western vote for the Presidency, know a few days, or even a few weeks beforehand, that he is going to issue fresh greenbacks, contract a loan, or otherwise operate on the sharemarket and the price of gold. But while these favoured few and the 'ring' or clique that surrounds them, have either kept clear of mischief, or made money, ruin has seized upon hundreds of the smaller and less privileged class of speculators, who have learnt, to their cost, the old but ever recurring lesson that gambling is no certain road to wealth, and that industry and the legitimate pursuits of commerce, though they may not always lead to fortune, and never to sudden riches, are the only safe avenues on which the wise man will travel who expects to make a sure provision for his old age, and leave a competency to those who are to follow him. While gold has advanced nearly 11 per cent. since Saturday last the decline on railway stocks has varied between 2½ and 31 per cent.; New York Central has fallen 9½; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 11½; Fort Wayne, 16½; Harlem, 28; Harlem preferred, 31; Michigan Southern, 22½; Chicago and Alton, 14; and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 11. Government stocks have also felt a downward tendency, and have declined from ¼ to ½ per cent.

"The President's letter, which has done so much to produce the mischief and to disabuse the public of the idea of a speedy peace, is a characteristic and, in some respects, an important document. Ardently desiring peace and a restoration of the Union, he sees and knows of no method securing these objects but by the vigorous prosecution of the war. Compromise he believes to be impossible, for the all-sufficient reason that the Southern leaders and armies will listen to no terms short of absolute independence, an independence to which he, as President, cannot consent, and which he must continue to combat by every means in his power. He furthermore admits, though not in express terms, that the recent successes of the Federal armies have in reality done nothing to convince the South of the hopelessness of its cause, or induce it to make offers of submission. All this is undoubtedly true, though its public confession by the President is calculated to cool the boiling enthusiasm of that large and impulsive portion of the Northern people who were until yesterday of opinion that Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson were three blows so nearly fatal to the South as to require but one more to complete its subjugation, and which, according to the programme, was to fall with crushing weight at Charleston, and make an end once and for ever of Southern independence."

FORCE OF THE ATTACKING FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

As the number and character of the vessels engaged in the present attack on Charleston differ materially from those of Dupont's fleet, of which we printed an analysis, we subjoin a statement of the force of the present fleet, its officers, men, and guns:—

Iron-clads.		Officers and Men.	Tons.	Guns.
Ironsides	...	500	844	2
Passaic	...	100	844	2
Kaatskill	...	100	844	2
Montauk	...	100	844	2
Nanant	...	100	844	2
Weehawken	...	100	844	2
Patapsco	...	100	834	2
Wooden Vessels.				
Steam corvette Canandaigua	253	1,395	10	
Side-wheel steamer Mahaska	140	832	6	
Double-ender Cimmarone	150	860	9	
Steam gun boat Ottawa	120	507	5	
Steam gun boat Wisahickon	120	507	4	
Steam gun boat Dal Chang	100	507	5	
Steam gun boat Lodona	200	869	7	
		2,180	11,376	60

It will be observed that three of the *Ericsson* iron-clads, the *Singamon*, the *Lehigh*, and the *Nantucket*, do not participate in the present attack. As statements have been going the rounds of the papers about the armour of the *New Ironsides* at the expense of the New York iron-clads, it is only proper to say that outside the bow and stern of that vessel sand-bags are piled as thick as possible, just as they were piled in Dupont's attack. And it has been proved by experiments with the ship that a 10-pound shot would sink her, either fore or aft, without those sand-bags. No such thing could be said of the New York iron-clads.

MONUMENT TO LIEUT. ANDERSON, MURDERED NEAR PEKING.—A monument has recently been completed in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral to the memory of the late Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, who fell in the last war with China. The sad fate of this brave and gallant young officer and of his unfortunate companions, De Normann, Bowlby, Brabazon, and Phipps, excited at the time a deep and poignant feeling of sorrow and indignation throughout the country. It will be recollected that Lieutenant Anderson, who also held the appointment of Adjutant of Fane's Irregular Cavalry, commanded the escort which accompanied Sir Harry Parkes to Tung-chow, when he went in advance of the army to meet the Chinese commissioners, and that the whole party were illegally and treacherously captured by the Chinese when under the protection of a flag of truce. The

way in which they met their death is well known. The monument to which we now draw attention is a bronze military trophy, sculptured in relief, and placed in front of a memorial painted window. The trophy consists of the shield, helmet, sword, mantle, gauntlet, spurs, and the wreath of Victory, heraldically enriched and engraved with the national emblems and the family arms and motto—the whole group being so artistically designed and executed as to form a first-class work of art, and to reflect the very highest credit upon the artist, Mr. Robert Jackson, of 16, Maida-hill. The trophy rests on a large slab of black marble, placed in the cill of the window, and the window itself is filled in with painted glass of a memorial character, appropriately designed by Messrs. Hughes and Ward, of Soho. In front of the trophy is placed a brass scroll, which bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Robert Bruce Anderson, Lieutenant 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Brigade-Major Hodson's Horse, Adjutant Fane's Horse. Born in Glasgow, 14th October, 1833; died in China, 27th September, 1860. A soldier who fell in the war with China, in the service of his Queen and country, at the post of duty; loved in life and lamented in death. His schoolfellows thus record their sorrow and esteem." The whole monument is conceived and carried out in such a manner as to be alike an ornament to the venerable cathedral in which it is placed, and honourable to the feelings and taste of those who have erected it.

CAPTAIN MCNEIL, OF THE "CARNATIC."—On the 17th June, 1863, a Naval Court was held at Shanghai to inquire into the cause of the British ship *Carnatic*, which was lost on the east side of the East Saddle Island on the 2nd of June, 1863. The Court, after having duly considered all the evidence, decided "that the loss of the ship *Carnatic* was to be attributed to want of judgment on the part of the master (Captain Richard McNeil), from the fact of his navigating her, in a dense fog at night, with very light wind, he being uncertain of his position, and having neither local knowledge nor any book of directions for his guidance on board." The Court suspended the certificate of Captain McNeil for the period of twelve months.

JAPANESE PHEASANTS.—Mr. Dering, of Clifford, suggests that friends on board the men-of-war in Japan will have an excellent opportunity of bringing back to England some of the Japanese green pheasants, which are common there. The bronze pheasant, also a native of Japan, has, I believe, never been imported. These pheasants are worth large sums in England, and are especially valuable for crossing with our own, as the so-called Indian pheasants are not true pheasants, and only produce a final cross, whereas the Japanese birds will breed with ours and the Chinese ringnecked (*torquatus*) *ad infinitum*, and the cross is very beautiful.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Mr. K. E. Schmid has been appointed a supernumerary interpreter, Japan. War Office: The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Henry George Elliot to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of the Mauritius and its dependencies.

AMATEUR TRIP TO FAR EAST, &c.—The Austrian journals state that a company of that country has just organised a pleasure excursion round the world. The screw steamer *Marco Polo*, which is specially engaged, is to leave Trieste on the 5th of next March, and successively visit Algiers, Gibraltar, Madeira, Saint Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Ceylon, Nicobar, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, Panama, Lima, Monte Video, Rio Janeiro, and lastly Naples and Corfu. The trip is to last eight months, and cost 5,000 fl. (12,350 f.)

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty has been pleased to accept from Mr. John T. Topham, British Vice-Consul at Lanzarote, a fine specimen of the Cactus cochineiller, with living cochineal. The plant, which reached London in the steamer *Amazon*, Captain Pounds, was on Friday week placed in the Horticultural Gardens.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—At a recent meeting of the council of the Nightingale Fund, the report showed that of the probationers who had completed their training as hospital nurses at St. Thomas's Hospital, and been placed on the register as certified nurses, 20 were employed in various hospitals and infirmaries, principally in the provinces, and that the accounts received of them were most satisfactory. In consequence of the closing of the hospital during the removal to the Surrey Gardens, only a small number had completed their training during the past year. 12 probationers are now under training there. The plan for training midwifery nurses at King's College Hospital to be employed among the poor was making progress. The probationers who have been sent out as trained nurses were employed in country parishes, and were giving satisfaction. The committee state that, although the number of probationers who had completed their training in both hospitals had from various causes fallen short of what might have been expected, they were satisfied with the general results obtained. Decided progress had been made in the number of applications for trained nurses on the part of the public, and there had been lately some improvement both in the number and in the character of the candidates who applied for the vacancies. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure for the year were ordered to be advertised. The vacancy in the council occasioned by the death of the late Sir Joshua Jebb was filled up by the appointment of Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, jun. Applications respecting hospital nurses should be made to the matron at St. Thomas's Hospital, S.; applications respecting midwifery nurses to the lady superintendent, King's College Hospital, W.C. The regulations as to both may be obtained from the secretary, 11, Lombard street, E.C.

WE have just received a pamphlet of note on Formosa, by Robert S. Swinhoe, Esq., which will be noticed in our next.

OUR GUNBOATS AND MORTAR VESSELS.

Created to meet a sudden emergency in the war waged by England and France against Russia, the last vessel of our gun and mortar boat fleets might, in the due course of time, have passed away with and into those convenient "waters of oblivion" into which individuals and peoples are ever so ready to consign their failures, their defeats, and their disappointments, had their history hitherto been "written in sand." It could not be so, however, under the circumstances of their history subsequent to their creation. The pæan sung over the inauguration of this

miniature fleet of hornets cannot readily be forgotten. This flotilla of gun and mortar craft was termed "the best legacy of the Russian war, the only solid advantage that remained to us after all our experiments. We had not only learnt that a maritime Power requires other vessels besides line-of-battle ships, but we had actually got a strong fleet of these vessels ready built for any future emergency. There they are all hauled up safe and sound, all paid for, and fit to be launched at an hour's notice in strength sufficient to sweep the Channel of an enemy." But this precious flotilla,—this real naval reserve—this squadron on which so much money has been spent, was found rotten and good for nothing, and the boats were only fit to break up or crumble to dust where they lay. They were not broken up; and they were delayed at an immense expense in falling literally to pieces. Two certainly, the *Caroline* and the *Mackarel*, were eventually condemned and taken to pieces, but even now fragments of their poor rotten skeletons may be met with in obscure corners of the Haslar Yard, each fragment forming part of a tale of fraudulent copper bolt fastenings and sappy timbers. Others of the gunboats had as much as £1,000 and £1,500 each spent upon them; some, it is said, still more, and others less; but the one professed object aimed at was to render this rotten and useless fleet available for some purpose. The exposure of our folly had made us to a certain extent ashamed of ourselves, and we were glad to hide the cause from sight as quickly as possible. All "visible" defects were made good, and each vessel the partial repairs of which only were thus "made good" at an enormous expense, had her planking carefully caulked, her bottom payed over with an honest coat of tar, and with an "air stroke" of planking left out (too near the top sides to be of any service). The gunboat squadron stood under their sheds at Haslar, looking, to all outward sign, bright, sound, and fit for anything. At this time the fact was the boats were only partially repaired; English elm had been introduced alongside partially decayed plank and framing, and the whole closed in, air-tight from keel to "air stroke," and now all again are rotten.

The recent annual inspection of the naval establishments at Portsmouth is, however, likely to cause the curtain to descend upon the last act of the gun and mortar-boat comedy. In anticipation of their lords' annual visit to the yard at Haslar, a report of the condition of the boats stored under the sheds was prepared, which led to further investigations being made, and the result is that this too famous yard at Haslar is to be degraded from its hitherto maintained position, and to descend from its high-sounding title of "gunboat yard and slipway," to "a yard for building and repairing ships' boats and repairing gunboats;" the latter, we should presume, means so long as wooden gunboats are still supposed to be of use.

The gunboats now on the blocks under Haslar sheds are forty-seven in number (exclusive of six building), and their destiny in the immediate future has been assigned as follows:—

Condemned to be broken up.—The *Tiny*, 20-horse power; the *Midge*, 20; the *Flirt*, 20; the *Ready*, 40; the *Pincher*, 60; the *Swinger*, 60; the *Thrush*, 40; the *Badger*, 60; the *Beaver*, 60; the *Beacon*, 60; the *Traveller*, 60; the *Savage*, 60; the *Porpoise*, 60; the *Pert*, 20; the *Grinder*, 60; the *Brazen*, 60; the *Bullfinch*, 60.

To be surveyed further, for sale or breaking up.—The *Wolf*, 60 horse-power; the *Crocus*, 60; the *Camel*, 60; the *Garland*, 20; the *Garnet*, 40; the *Primrose*, 60; the *Prompt*, 60; the *Pickle*, 60; the *Gnat*, 20; the *Redbreast*, 60; the *Parthian*, 60; the *Blossom*, 60; the *Confounder*, 60; the *Gadfly*, 20; the *Rocket*, 60.

For repairs, to be added to, or rather, to form the reserve.—The *Brave*, 60-horse power; the *Peacock*, 60; the *Cherokee*, 60; the *Wave*, 60; the *Swan*, 60; the *Whiting*, 60; the *Fenella*, 40; the *Hunter*, 40; the *Sylark*, 60.

To be fitted for coal depôts.—The *Pet*, 20-horse power; the *Snapper*, 60.

This list only includes the Haslar gunboats, but in addition to these there are some 110 others of the same class of vessels afloat in our home ports and on foreign stations, all of which must be looked upon by the lights of our present experience as possessing a still more unfavourable average of condition than even those quoted above as in the "Haslar" list.

With regard to the original construction of these vessels, while it is admitted that the contractors were compelled to turn them out of hand in a very hurried manner, owing to the nation's requirements at the time, and to build portions of them with unseasoned timber, owing to the impossibility of obtaining seasoned wood, there is at the present moment a vessel under repair in Haslar Yard which, from having been originally constructed with seasoned timber, affords a remarkable contrast in her condition to the exotic gunboats which have cost the nation such immense sums of money, but the days of which we may now reasonably hope are numbered. The vessel alluded to is simply an open dockyard lighter daily employed in doing all kinds of rough work. She was launched sixty-nine years ago, and her original timbers, which now form her frame below the water line, are as sound and hard as on the day of her launching.

So much for the Haslar gunboats, their rotten and fungus-covered hulls, their short copper bolts, their partial repairs, their subsequent rot on the blocks high and dry under the sheds, their last survey and condemnation in the present year of 1863, and the necessarily proposed significant transformation of the designation of Haslar establishment from "gunboat yard, sheds, and shipway," to the more modest one of "boat building and repairing yard."

The mortar vessels at Haslar have not attracted the same amount of public attention from the fact of their being fewer in number, and, therefore, more unimportant than the gunboats, and also from their having been left in a comparatively undisturbed state. There are 19 mortar craft now on the blocks at Haslar, nine of iron and ten of wooden construction. The iron ones are being converted as they are wanted into open lighters for dockyard use, and the larger-bodied wooden craft are being handed over to the Coastguard as they require vessels for stations in the different rivers and creeks around the coasts—the very best purpose to which both classes of vessels can now be applied, although both would have done good service doubtless beyond what they effected at Sweaborg, had the war with Russia fortunately, or unfortunately, lasted a twelvemonth longer.

The Haslar gunboat history will also, like every other part of our naval administration, illustrate in the most forcible manner our present

system of dockyard "departments." The head of the "wood" department is perfectly aware that the hulls of the useless craft which he is patching up and passing off as sound vessels "to order" are rotten to the core, and are but a horrible sham. The head of the "metal" department, on the other hand, can know nothing (officially, and therefore he must be ignorant) of a wooden vessel's hull being hopelessly rotten, and therefore displays an unwonted degree of activity in "bringing forward" her engines, not giving, as would be the case in any private establishment, any thought or care about the expense, but showing how smart his department can be in producing what will never be wanted, for, as with the poor gunboats, by the time the metalwork is completed the woodwork is condemned, the hull is broken up, and the metalwork goes no one cares to inquire where. As to the future, there is hope, for it is impossible to believe but that with such indefatigable workers as the present First Lord, the Controller of the Navy, and the newly-appointed Chief Constructor, a new era must be inaugurated, and the ruinous system which has prevailed for such a length of time in our national dockyards be superseded at length by one befitting the large interests at stake and the dignity of the nation.

Naval and Military.

We understand that orders have been sent to India to send on to China the 2nd Battalion of the 20th or 21st Regiment, which left this country lately for India.

It is rumoured that Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, late Commander-in-Chief of the China station, will be appointed to the West India command.

Her Majesty's screw steam corvette *Scylla*, 21 guns, 400-horse power, has been commissioned for service on the East India and China stations, at Sheerness, the pennant being hoisted by Master John Jones, for Capt. S. G. Cresswell. In consequence of ill health, Capt. Cresswell has been superseded by Capt. Richard W. Courtenay. The vessel's fittings are being completed with the greatest rapidity, and she will proceed to sea.

It is rumoured that the *Pelorus* will shortly be commissioned and follow the *Scylla* to China. There is no truth in the statement that a regiment would be sent direct to China from England. Reinforcements are proceeding to New Zealand and India.

Capt. George H. Richards has been appointed by the Board of Admiralty to be the new Hydrographer of the Admiralty, vice Rear-Admiral John Washington, F.R.S., deceased. Capt. Richards entered the navy in November, 1832, passed his examination in March, 1840, and, after serving as mate of the *Caledonia*, 120, flag-ship at Plymouth, was promoted to lieutenant July 12, 1842. As lieutenant he served from the date of his promotion until the close of 1845 in the *Philomel*, 6, Commander B. J. Sullivan, employed in surveying service in the Brazils. He was promoted to commander November 18, 1845, and was employed as Second Captain of the *Acheron*, steam surveying vessel, Capt. J. L. Stokes, in the East Indies and New Zealand from October, 1847, until the close of 1851. He was appointed Second Capt. of the Assistance discovery ship, Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., February 10, 1852, and was employed in the Arctic searching expedition until the close of 1854. He obtained post rank October 21, 1854, and has commanded the *Plumper*, 12, and the *Hecate*, 6, employed in surveying service in the Pacific since December, 1856. The *Hecate* was at Sydney, New South Wales, by the latest advices, where she arrived on the 26th of June, and was under orders to sail for England on the 23rd of July, via Batavia and Cape of Good Hope. She may be expected to arrive in England about January.

The *Gazette* contains a notice to the effect that the distribution of the portion due to the officers and crew of Her Majesty's ship *Bustard* of the proceeds arising from the sale of certain junks captured at Chusan on the 22nd of May, 1860, commenced on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., in the Prize Branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy.

The *Pioneer*, 6, screw despatch vessel, Commander F. C. Robinson (acting), has arrived at Spithead from the Australian station, after a long passage, having sailed for England from Sydney on the 12th of April last. Mr. Phillips, late Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship *Eclipse*, a few naval invalids, and two naval invalids from the Tien-tsin, Commander Nicolas, received on board at the Cape of Good Hope, came to England in the *Pioneer* as passengers. The *Pioneer* was commissioned at Portsmouth in May, 1859, by Commander May, and proceeded to China. While on that station, Commander May received his promotion to post rank, and was succeeded by Commander O'Reilly, who remained in the ship until after her arrival on the Australian station, to which she had been detached from the China squadron. Having lost his life by an accident while on horseback ashore at Brisbane, Commander O'Reilly was succeeded by first Lieut. Robinson, who brought the vessel home to England. The acting rank of this officer will doubtless be confirmed by the Admiralty on paying the ship out of commission.

A court-martial was held on board the *Victory*, stationed at Portsmouth, for the purpose of trying Mr. James Fletley Syme, assistant paymaster on board Her Majesty's ship *Pioneer*, on the charge of being fraudulently deficient in the public money entrusted to his care to the amount of £42. 12s., and further, with having altered his cash accounts so as to represent a balance of £314. 8s. as only £276. 15s. 11d. The court found the prisoner guilty, and adjudged him to be dismissed the service with disgrace.

It is announced that a considerable reduction will shortly be made at Chatham dockyard by the discharge of several hundred boys and men. The reduction will affect the hands belonging to all the departments, and will, in the first instance, include a large number of the hired men who have been taken on during the last few years. The policy of discharging any number of mechanics employed on the iron frigate *Achilles* is questionable, seeing that the iron frigate *Bellerophon* and the iron-cased ship *Lord Warden* have been delayed in consequence of there being no hands who can be spared from the other ships in progress. The whole of the dockyard mechanics engaged on the *Archilles* were formerly shipwrights employed on the wooden ships, and since trained at the cost of considerable time and labour to become workers in iron.

Monetary and Commercial.

CITY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

An upward movement has also taken place in joint-stock banks; Chartered Mercantile of India, London and China, £25 shares have risen to £70, while a few months since they were at £35. It is reported that this rise is owing to an intended issue of new shares on favourable terms to the present holders. India, Australia and China £20 shares are at £38, notwithstanding that no dividend was paid last year, owing to the celebrated opium losses of their Hong Kong branch, this bank not having, like the Oriental, Mercantile, Agra, and others, a substantial reserved fund. The conjecture for such an unwarrantable rise is that a combined influence has been brought to bear on the Stock Exchange. Oriental £25 shares are steady at £60. Hindostan, China, and Japan, having all their £25 shares paid up, have emerged from below par to 4 prem. A manager for the Shanghai branch has been advertised for, and advices are shortly expected of the opening of the Hong Kong branch.

Money has been tighter and rates of discount have been quite up to the Bank rate of 4 per cent. The rates of discount now current in the chief continental cities (in the open market) are as follows, viz.:—Paris, Berlin, and Brussels, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Vienna, 5; Amsterdam, 3; Hamburg and Frankfurt, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Turin, $4\frac{1}{2}$; and St. Petersburg, 6 per cent.

The following financial and other undertakings have been announced since our last issue:—

The Star and Garter Hotel Company (Limited). The prospectus has been issued of this undertaking, capital £120,000, in £10 shares, for the purchase and improvement of the famous hotel at Richmond.

The Imperial Royal Privileged Union Bank of Austria, under a concession of ninety years, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling, in £100 shares, for the purpose of applying the principles of English banking in the management of the import and export trade of Austria.

The English and Russian Bank for carrying on banking business in any part of Russia, has received a full and final confirmation from the Emperor of Russia.

The shareholders in the English, Belgian, and Netherlands Bank have passed a resolution in favour of amalgamating that institution with the Union Bank of England and France.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation is called for the 22nd October, when an interim dividend will be declared for the half-year ended June last. It is intended to declare an interim dividend of not less than £1. 15s. per share.

The capital necessary for carrying out the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise in the best manner has now been provided. Tenders and specimens from eight contractors were received in reply to the company's advertisement, and were all submitted to the scientific committee appointed by the directors, consisting of Captain Galton, R.E., Professor Wheatstone, Professor Thompson, Mr. Wm. Fairbairn, and Mr. Joseph Whitworth. This committee has sent in its report, unanimously recommending the board to accept the tender of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. The directors have adopted the recommendation, and entered into a contract with that firm whereby the latter are bound to manufacture a cable of the best description, to be approved by the scientific committee and the board. They also undertake to lay the cable across the Atlantic in the summer of 1864. The manufacture of the cable has already commenced.

An official notice has been given of the intended distribution of the final assets of the South Sea Company, which will be conducted for one month, commencing on the 13th of October next, at the Banking-house of Messrs. Bosanquet, Franks, and Co. The amount available is a little over £30,000, and it will be fully applied in paying to the proprietors $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon their capital.

The India Council have given notice that holders of India Four per Cent. Debentures who have assented to their conversion into "India Four per Cent. Stock" are required to surrender their debentures at the Bank on or before the 1st of October next, and to state at the same time the names of the parties for whom the stock is to be registered. Persons wishing to change their stock for certificates to bearer with Coupons attached may do so on or after the 8th of October next. Debentures which are to be paid off on the 8th of October must be left at the Bank for examination three days previous to payment being made.

The *Kirkham* has left with an instalment of about 187 miles of cable for the Persian Gulf Line. The *Assaye* will leave in a

day or two with a further instalment, to be followed shortly by the *Tweed*, *Cospatrick*, and steamer *Charente*.

A meeting of the Red Sea alias Telegraph to India Company, who are still proprietors of the lines through Egypt, was held on the 18th inst. The chairman stated that all outstanding engagements had now been liquidated, and the directors were still engaged in negotiating for the remaining property and assets of the company. They recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, which would absorb £1,135, leaving a balance of £115. The directors had received the concession for the construction of the El Arish line, and a new company had been registered, under the title of the Syrian Telegraph Company, by which it could be carried out whenever it was advisable to do so.

The *Sea Queen* steamer, belonging to Messrs. Pile, Spence, and Co., has arrived at Liverpool from Matamoras with a full cargo of cotton. This is the third vessel of their line of steamers. The second was the *Peterhoff*, which Judge Betts, of New York, recently condemned, on the grounds of her papers being simulated and destination pretended. The *Gipsy Queen* was the first vessel, and the *Sea Queen* the third, and it appears both have made the voyage out and home.

The biddings for £300,000 in bills on India took place at the Bank. The proportions allotted were—to Calcutta, £163,500; to Bombay, £120,000; and to Madras, £16,500. The minimum price was declared to be 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per rupee on Calcutta and Madras, and 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on Bombay, being a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the case of Madras. The applications within the limits amounted to £2,230,000 Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. will receive about 6 per cent., and on Bombay at 2s. about 87 per cent. All above these prices and all their tenders on Madras will receive in full.

Owing to the progress toward a restoration of order in Mexico, a considerable increase in the supply of dollars is expected by each future monthly packet from that country.

A call has been made of £5 per share on the shares of the British and American Exchange Banking Corporation, of which Mr. Sam Gray, late of the Oriental Bank is secretary.

The steamer *Bahama* sailed again with a general cargo for Shanghai to be followed next month by the *Sea King*.

The Messageries Impériales steamer *Leluse* left Marseilles on the 19th inst. with 86 passengers, 323 packages of merchandise, and £280,000 in specie for India and China, and 78 passengers, 711 packages of merchandise, and £78,000 in specie for Alexandria.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Ocean Mail* outside Wosung. Also of the destruction of the American ship *Constitution*, from New York to Shanghai with coals.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton on the 20th inst. was—In gold: To Malta, £1,800; to Alexandria, £62,000; to Mauritius, £45,000; to Ceylon, £3,200; to Madras, £695 10s.; to Calcutta, £6,500. In silver: To Madras, £2. 6s. 0d.; to Singapore, £6,900; to Hong Kong, £8,412. 10s. 0d.; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,250; to Shanghai, 21,460. Total in gold, £119,195. 10s. 0d.; in silver, £38,024. 16s. 0d.

BANK OF MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	115 to 117	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	39 to 40	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	68 to 72	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
100	London and Westminster	20	79 to 81	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	59 to 61	...
50	Union of London	12	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40	...
100	Hindustan, China, and Japan	25	31 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	...
25	Bank of Egypt	All	27 to 28	...
100	Bank of London	50	139 to 141	...
MISCELLANEOUS				
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	80 to 82	...
50	Do. New	30	18 to 20 pm.	...
10	Yahuan Coal Company	5	...	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	4	...	...
2	Telegraph to India Company	2	4 to 4 dis.	...
5	Bombay Gas	3	4d. to par.	...
10	E. I. and London Shipping B.	All	3 to 6	...
20	E. I. Irrigation and Canal	5	4d. to 4 pm.	...
2	Indian Carrying Company	1	...	...
20	Madras Irrigation and Canal	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.	...
1	Oriental Gas	All	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
1	Do. New	4	4 to 4 pm.	...
10	O. Inland Steam	All	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
100	West India Steam Company	60	71 to 73	...
20	Ceylon Company	5	4 to 1 pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—There is not much alteration to notice in our market during the past fortnight, the arrival of the Fiery Cross and the very large public sales without reserve which commenced on the 15th inst. have chiefly occupied the attention of the trade. The Kaisows, ex Fiery Cross, proved to be much of the same quality as those ex Bahama. A few of the extra fine in half-chests and boxes found buyers from 2s. 9d. to 3s.—some really fine chests at 2s. 7d., but the bulk of the cargo met with but little attention from the trade or exporters, and a large portion remains unsold. The quantity offered without reserve comprised nearly 20,000 packages, and considering the large quantity, prices, although in many instances quoted lower, were fairly maintained, whilst since the auctions have closed there has been some demand at the low rates now current. Low and dusty kinds of Congou have been fairly maintained, as also the fair to good common kinds of Congou with leaf. Fair to good Sincune-kai kinds, and fair Kaisows of old import have been taken to some extent, but prices have ruled ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Ho-Hows and Ning-chows have sold from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., being again rather lower prices. Second-class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks have been saleable from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., being about former value; small parcels of superior grade continue to be taken for export at 2s. to 2s. 4d. Fine Kaisows of old import remain much as before.—In the new seasons the sales, ex Bahama and Fiery Cross, show a further decline of fully 1d. per lb. Tayshans remain as before. Oologons have sold at public sale at very low rates, say 1½d. to 1s. 1d. for fair to good. Fine are rather more inquired for. Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes show no improvement. The Scented Teas business has been difficult. Both Canton and Foo-Chow make of Capers and Orange Pekoes, except of any parcels of really fine quality, have sold at a further reduction of 1d. per lb.; fine have commanded former prices. Uncoloured Japans have sold to some extent at irregular prices, but on the whole ½d. per lb. lower. There have been no further sales of Indian Teas. In Green Teas there has been a good business done, chiefly for export in Young Hysons, whilst the home trade have been buyers of Gunpowders. Prices for all kinds have been fully maintained, except for Japan Young Hysons, large sales of which have been made, showing a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Fine Canton made Gunpowders have been saleable, but the common to good kinds have been neglected, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. Young Hysons are without inquiry; a few superior have been offered at 1s. per lb., but without finding buyers. The public sales comprised 36,038 packages, of which 20,113 packages were sold, 19,701 packages being without reserve.

SILK.—The notice of this market will be found in our latest.

COFFEE.—Market quiet, and abundantly supplied: of 1,200 bales and half-bales at auction, about one-third sold at 93s. 6d. to 97s. per cwt. for good to very good, and 89s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. low middling to middling. We quote Ceylon, plantation, 75s. to 110s.; common, 68s. to 74s.

RICE.—This market was flat and inactive until recently, when an improved demand sprung up, particularly for the lower kinds, leading to extensive transactions. In Java no business; quotation, 9s. 6d. to 19s.

SAGO.—Firm; but of 658 boxes at auction only a small proportion sold at 22s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt. for middling to fair small. Sago Flour: Considerable business has been done at gradually advancing prices up to 15s. 6d. per cwt.; and of 3,459 bags at auction about two-thirds were placed after the sale at that figure.

SPICES.—Cloves: Zanzibar have brought former terms, but of 1,035 bags at auction only one-third sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. for ordinary to good. No change in other descriptions. Ginger: Calicut and Cochin has again sold irregularly; the better descriptions being in some instances materially cheaper; of 2,512 packages at auction two-thirds sold at 100s. to 111s. per cwt. for good bold, and 60s. to 75s. low small to fair. Cinnamon: We quote 1st sort 1s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; 2nd sort, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd sort, 1½d. to 1s. 5d.; 4th sort and jungle, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; moderate trade at full prices.

COTTON.—Prices of this staple show a further and extraordinary advance; demand has been excessively eager for all descriptions, and for arrival as well as on the spot, and business only restricted at all by the extreme firmness of holders. We quote Surat at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb.

HEMP.—Manila: Firm and active, at an advance of fully £1 per ton; large business done at £27 15s. to £30 for middling roping to Sorsogon. 2,755 bales at auction, mostly sold. Sunn: Auctions have included 517 bales Kurachee, about two-thirds sold at £25. 5s. to £34. 10s. per ton for ordinary to fine; and 56 bales Bombay sold at £25. 10s. to £26.

JAPAN WAX.—Saucers firm; and 330 boxes sold at auction at 66s. to 66s. 6d. per cwt. for fair; block in few hands, and inquired for at 2s. advance. Current quotation, 59s. to 70s. per cwt.

TIN.—This market has improved; Straits have gradually risen £3 per ton. A good deal of business has been done, and the metal remains firm. We quote Banca £123 to £124 per ton; Straits, £118 to £120.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Camphor: China, £7. 6s. to £7. 17s. 6d.; business very limited, and almost confined to Japan at £7. 12s. 6d. per cwt. down to £7. 7s. 6d., at which lower figure it is still offering. Cassia Lignea: Firm at 84s. to 92s. per cwt., but quiet; Buds, 270s. to 290s.; Cocoa-nut Oil. Only 40 casks Cochin sold. We quote China and Japan, 42s. and 65s. per cwt.; market firm, but without trade. Gums: These continue to command full prices. Couriers: Firm; sales realised 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.; for straw to middling second quality. Turmeric: Prices after rallying to 38s. to 34s., have subsided to 30s., is now less firm; of 676 barrels at auction, half sold at 17s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good lump, and 9s. to 10s. dust. Dragon's Blood: Of 39 cases at auction, a few only sold at £7. 10s. to £7. 12s. 6d. per cwt. for fair lump, being dearer. India rubber: Fair business at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. Rattans: Have realised high prices. Sapan Wood: Siam firm; 34 tons sold at £8. 15s. to £9. 17s. 6d.; 48 tons Manila retired. Shells, Mother of Pearl: Offers at auction retired; Manila, 75s. to 90s. Stiela: Siam, flat. Elephant's Teeth: 70 lbs. and upwards; £40 to £42; 40 to 60 lbs., £37 to £39, Siam ivory in demand and very scarce. Turmeric: China scarce, and wanted; quotation, 16s. to 35s.; Java retired. Vermillion: Late sales brought as high as 2s. 2d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £7. 10s.; nail rod, £8 to £8. 10s.; hoops, £9 to £9. 15s.; sheets, single, £10 to £10. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. 5s. to £8. 15s.; rails, £6. 15s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg. £16 to £16. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, £11½ per ton; yellow metal, 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb.

TIN.—115s. for block; 116s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD. &c.—English pig, £20 to £20. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21; spelter, £18. 12s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quick-silver, £7 per bottle.

The following comments on the market are from Messrs. French and Smith's circular:—Iron of all descriptions is advanced. Scotch Pig is in demand, and the exports are very large. Welsh manufacturers are all well employed. Staffordshire makers are very careful in taking orders, some having sent out notices that they can only book subject to next quarter day's prices. Tin: English is but moderately inquired for. Straits has been in active demand for cash, both for shipment and home consumption, and the price is improved, remaining firm at 118s. cash, 120s. three months' prompt, for fine quality. Banca is quite neglected, the quotations unaltered. Tin Plates: Makers continue well employed. For Charcoal a moderate demand. For Coke there is very active inquiry; and as Coke Bars will probably be dearer, Coke Plates are quoted 6d. per box higher. Lead looks a shade firmer, but no alteration in prices. Spelter is easier.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton from the 30th June by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers.

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£208,221
Poo-Chow-Foo	—	5,390
Hong Kong	—	165,091
Amoy	—	—
Singapore	£965	77,913
Penang	—	18,320

FROM MARSEILLES.

(BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.)

	Gold.	Silver
Shanghai	—	£85,998
Hong Kong	—	26,000
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—
Poo-Chow-Foo	—	—

PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS SINCE 30TH JUNE

	Gold.	Silver
To Singapore	—	£51,430
To Saigon	—	11,424
To Hong Kong	—	120,430
To Shanghai	—	80,922

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 3 to 3 17 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 3½

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Sept. 8	Falmouth	Akyab	Pieter	
8	Texel	Batavia	Sourabaya Packet	
11	Falmouth	Rangoon	Sophia Adelaide	K. Bmann.
11	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Schle	Anderson.
16	Queenstown	Do.	Cambridge	
11	Falmouth	Do.	H. S. Soale	Osgood.
13	Deal	Singapore	Over	Wulf.
1	New York	Shanghai	Anna Corrie	Brehms.
16	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Anna Sophia	Hurst.
11	Texel	Batavia	Joseph Brauce	B.ckerling.
1	Boston	Maulmain	Venilia	Nichols.
1	Liverpool	Rangoon	Gibson Craig	McEwen.
19	Plymouth	Batavia	Sydney	Smith.
19	Falmouth	Batavia	Lizzie Bliss	Gertz.
19	Do.	Rangoon	D. F. Weber, sen	Pearson.
20	Do.	Java	Leese	
19	Liverpool	Poo-chow-Foo	Ziba	Jones.
20	New York	Penang	Revere	Gibbs.
20	Falmouth	Akyab	Sampson	Marshall.
20	Off Falmouth	Bassin	Gustaf	Gibbs.
21	Dartmouth	Rangoon	Prince Alfred	Freeman.
21	Falmouth	Maulmain	Harriet Humble	Cawsey.
21	Do.	Rangoon	Crimes	McGibby.
21	Do.	Bassin	San Salvador	McGibby.
21	Do.	Akyab	Mary Goodall	Johns.
21	Off Falmouth	Maulmain	Peru	Thompson.
21	Liverpool	Do.	Mary Russell	Thompson.
21	Do.	Bassin	Winged Arrow	Re.ry.
22	Deal	Shanghai	March of Londonderry	Kenn. y.
22	Plymouth	Akyab	Netherland	Vandereh.
22	Off Falmouth	Do.	Reverend	Christoffers.
22	Falmouth	Do.	Tempest	Whitney.
22	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Christina	Vigoureux.
23	Do.	Do.	Heligoland	Stolt.
23	Plymouth	Akyab	Indus	Wicks.
23	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Southerner	Soult.
23	New York	Poo-chow-Foo	Hound	Nash.
23	Falmouth	Batavia	Vision	Westendorff.
24	Do.	Rangoon	Dolphin	Nichols.
24	Do.	Do.	Jane D. Cooper	Howard.
24	Do.	Batavia	St. Jan	Lommerse.
24	Helvoet	Do.	Dagerand	Ulrich.
24	Brouwershaven	Do.	Chapman	Morwick.
24	Flu-lung	Akyab		

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Sept. 6	Sunderland	Shanghai	Santon	Luzon.
12	London	Do	Unrivalled	Barr.
14	Deal	Hong Kong	Vanguard	
15	Newport	Shanghai	Northern Crown	Merrill.
16	Cardiff	Singapore	Robert Sarcouf	Coussan.
11	Deal	Batavia	Nicoline	
12	Off Portland	Do	Admiral Piet Hein	
12	Cardiff	Hong Kong	E. Von Beauclieu	Fersenfeldt.
15	Deal	Singapore	Almeida	Tjebbes.
15	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Electra	Wegmann.
15	Liverpool	Singapore	Agra	Evans.
15	Off the Wight	Batavia	Wilhelmina	Kosters.
15	Liverpool	Singapore	Sharpshooter	Cockraff.
16	Sunderland	Shanghai	Western Continent	Lull.
19	London	Do	Bahama (S.)	Rowe.
19	Cardiff	Hong Kong	William Smith	Smith.
19	Deal	Batavia	Maassar	Rip.
21	Beachy Head	Java	Willem & Carel	Steenvehl.
21	Deal	Manila	Trafalgar	Beiser.
23	London	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Countess Harborough	Evans.
19	Cardiff	Singapore	Augusta Norwood	Huggins.
24	Liverpool	Hong Kong & Canton	Belleville	Graham.
24	Do	Do	Julia Ann	Whitwell.
24	Do	Penang and Singapore	Gitana	Daggdale.
24	Do	Hong Kong	Anglo Saxon	Pennell.
24	Glasgow	Iloilo and Zebu	Tonnes Jaquin	Anotequi.
24	Do	Singapore & Penang	Roslin Castle	Nicoll.
24	Do	Singapore	Wursata	Becker.
5	New York	Shanghai	Australia	
7	Do	Do	Coringa	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hakodadi: Ocean Gem. For Shanghai: Fiery Cross, Merse, Albuera, Java. For Hong Kong and Canton: Black Prince, Isabella, Chandernagore. For Manila: Perla. For Singapore: Eleanor, Avondale. For Singapore and Penang: Ferozepore. For Singapore and Akyab: Constantin. For Penang: Devonvale. For Batavia: West.

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At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: Burman, Eliza Shaw. For Manila and Iloilo: Chase. For Batavia and Singapore: Princess of Wales. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Alexander.

SPOKEN.

WALVISCH, Sunderland to Singapore, August 2, 14 N., 26 W.
COUNTY OF AYR, Clyde to Batavia, August 7, 14 N., 25 W.
ST. PAUL, New York to Shanghai, 29 days out.
SALATIGA, Vreter, Tjilatjap to Rotterdam, July 28, 10 S., 12 W.

IDA WILHELMINE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 6, 2 N., 24 W.
NOVA ZEMBLA, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 11, 25 S., 30 W.
CONSTANCE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 2, 12 N., 24 W.
RUDOLPH, Meinsma, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 31, 14 N., 26 W.
QUARTET, Mulder, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 1, 14 N., 26 W.
KONING VON ROTTERDAM, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 2, 1 S., 21 W.
CORNELIA HENRIKA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 5, 3 N., 23 W.
LAUDERDALE, London to Shanghai, Sept. 14, 48 N.
VILLE DE GRENADA, Bonyer, Bordeaux to Singapore, Aug. 8, 11 N., 30 W.
SUSANNA AND ELIZABETH, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 2.
SIMONY (Danish barque) Rotterdam to Singapore, July 10, 45 N., 10 W.
LAURA AND ADELE (Dutch barq.) Nwctle to Batavia, July 21, 5 N. 15 W.
ROSE POOL, of Edgarton, from China, August 13.
DUNMORE, Japan to London, July 6, 10 S., 99 E.
CAPELLA (Dutch), Newcastle to Sourabaya, Aug. 21, 13 N., 27 W.
JAVA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 24, 17 N., 31 W.
LADY EBBINGTON, London to Shanghai, Aug. 7.
CORNELIA MATILDA, Batavia to Schiedam, Aug. 31, 36 N., 43 W.
BERNHARD AND AGNES, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 7, 41 N., 36 W.
JUANITA, Liverpool to Manila, July 19, 17 S., 36 W.
GERTRUDA MARIA, Ningpo to Rotterdam, Sept. 5, 40 N., 40 W.
RED RIDING HOOD, London to Hong Kong, Aug. 18, 2 N., 26 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

In outward berth freights there is no alteration to report. Coal freights to China are firmer, the last advices respecting homeward freights being unfavourable, and a large amount of tonnage being in the China seas.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth:—To Kanagawa: 55s. weight, 42s. 6d. meat. To Nagasaki: 65s. To Hankow: 65s. weight, 60s. meat. To Amoy and Foo-chow-Foo: 50s. weight, 42s. 6d. measurement. To Shanghai: 50s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. to 35s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Batavia: 40s. weight, 30s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

The quotations for coal and iron from the North are as follows:—For Hong Kong: £44 and £2. For Shanghai: £53 and £2. 10s. 0d. to £2. 12s. 6d. For Manila: £1. 10s. For the Philippine Islands, Penay, or Zebu: £2, nominal. For Singapore: £23 and £1. 6s. For Penang: £24. These rates are from the Wear or Tyne, and Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, respectively.

CASUALTIES.

DEAL, SEPT. 20.—The Western Continent, from Sunderland to Shanghai, has borne up from Dungeness with loss of fore sail.

The American ship Constitution, from New York to Shanghai, has been burnt by the Alabama.

At ST. HELENA, July 30.—Wandrahm, Meyer, from Penang, and sailed 30th for New York. Aug. 2, Hound, Nash, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for New York; Gertrude Maria, from Padang; 7, Marchioness of Londonderry, Kenney, from Shanghai, and sailed 8th for London; Kandaghauer, Feelt, from Batavia.

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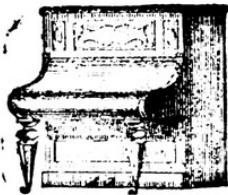
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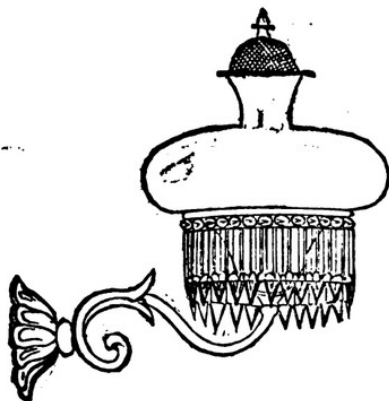
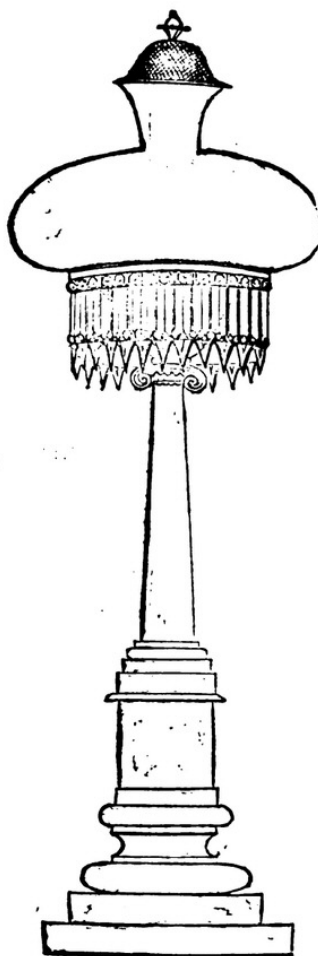
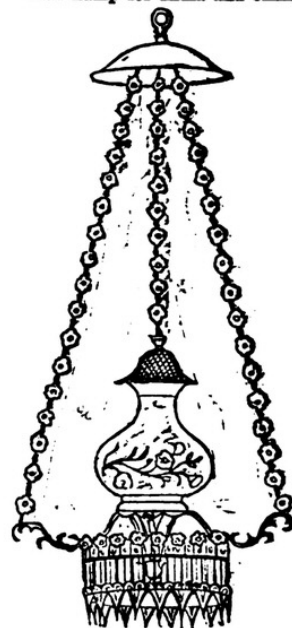


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At the Fifteenth Half-yearly General Meeting of the above Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 25th Sept., 1863 (W. F. Andrew, Esq., Chairman of the Company, presiding), the following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That this Meeting receive and adopt the Report of the Directors.

2. Resolved,—That the Declaration of Forfeiture made by the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th August, 1863, of the Share in the Scinde Railway numbered 24,905, be hereby confirmed, and that the Share be sold in such manner or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most advantageous to the Company.

3. Resolved,—That the Declaration of Forfeiture made by the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th August, 1863, of the Five Shares in the Indus Steam Flotilla, numbered 7,382 to 7,386, be hereby confirmed, and that the said Shares be sold in such manner or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most advantageous to the Company.

4. Resolved,—That the Declaration of Forfeiture made by the Directors of the Scinde Railway Company on the 26th August, 1863, of the Shares in the Punjab Railway, numbered as follows, viz.:

Shares.	Nos.
90	22,867 to 22,926
30	68,746 to 68,775
90	23,500 to 23,529
360	52,634 to 52,713
12	57,535 to 57,594
465	61,564 to 61,575
30	53,707 to 54,171
30	17,324 to 17,353
60	53,407 to 53,466
30	68,776 to 68,805
80	64,705 to 64,734

be hereby confirmed, and that the said shares be sold in such manner, or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think most advantageous to the Company.

5. Resolved,—That Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., be appointed an auditor of the Company in place of Philip Anstruther, Esq., deceased.

6. That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Directors for their continued attention to the interests of the Company.

7. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to W. F. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.

W. F. ANDREW, Chairman.
S. H. R. PARRY, Acting Secretary.
Gresham-house, Old Broad-street,
Sept. 25, 1863.

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Proprietors by **WOODYFALL and KINCH** Skinner-street, London, and published by **MITCHELL**, at the office of the **LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH**, No. 12, George-yard, London, in the parish of St. Edmund, on Friday Sept. 26, 1863.